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29 OCTOBER 1987



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PZPR VOIVODESHIP PLENUMS REPORTED

Strengthening Party Membership

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Jozef Sadowski: "Siedlce -- Authority Is Gained Through Action"]

[Text] Siedlce. The plenary session of the Siedlce Voivodeship PZPR Committee began on 1 July with the award of party membership cards to 25 candidates. The session was dedicated to the role of basic party organizations in the social, political and economic life of the region. The plenum was chaired by Andrzej Ornat, first secretary of the voivodeship PZPR committee.

It was pointed out in subsequent discussion that a danger to the party is posed by formalized activity, verbosity and persisting stereotypes. People only appreciate actions and party organizations should inspire and help to realize actions.

It was also said that the next important direction for activities is building up the party's membership. It is also necessary to establish basic party organizations in nearly 300 villages in which the conditions are right. An aggressive ideology, a better orientation toward youth and the attraction of better people into the party should be a part of the party organizations' everyday work.

The discussion frequently stressed the need for party members to set a personal example. Party tasks must be constantly realized. All members should know that their party membership is also an obligation to be socially and politically active.

The plenum members adopted the "Set of Tasks Set for Party Organizations and Instances by the Resolution of the 4th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee".

Innovators Supported

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Tadeusz Kajan: "Zielona Gora -- Without Knowledge, Not Even the Grain Will Grow"]

[Text] Zielona Gora. The subject of a joint plenum of the voivodeship PZPR and ZSL committees in Zielona Gora was the problem of education and agricultural

progress as important means of stimulating rural production and improving agricultural efficiency. The plenum was chaired by the first secretary of the Zielona Gora Voivodeship PZPR Committee, Zbigniew Nieminski, and the chairman of that same committee, Janusz Tomawski.

For the third time in the last 5 years, the voivodeship organizations of all parties are holding joint plenums to discuss the problems of the changes of rural changes, directions and methods for the growth of agriculture in the region and the food economy. A joint report stated that rural and agricultural modernization must be more efficiently and effectively linked with knowledge and professional skill and with the exploitation of scientific achievements in order to lower the public costs of agricultural production and make it economically profitable.

Agricultural consultation and advice must be taken to peasant farms but it was also stated that unfortunately, this form of assistance is not always cohesive and well-integrated.

The problems of current agricultural policy were also addressed in a speech made by the director of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department, Kazimierz Grzesiak.

The resolution adopted by the plenum ordered party organizations and instances to support actions on behalf of education and agricultural progress.

Innovators Encouraged

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Alicja Zagorska: "A Green Light for Innovators"]

[Text] Bialystok. Many directors of Bialystok enterprises take an anachronistic approach to innovation and that is why the subjects of the voivodeship PZPR committee plenum meeting, scientific, technical and organizational progress as a factor in the voivodeship's social and economic growth, has aroused great interest.

The plenum was preceded by discussion in the voivodeship committee's problems commissions, scientific and technical associations, the Chief Technical Organization, the Voivodeship Technology and Technical Improvement Club and also in the PZPR factory committees and basic party organizations at 34 of Bialystok Voivodeship's largest enterprises. The conclusions reached during these discussions were presented in materials and in a report.

Eugeniusz Andruszkiewicz of the Bialystok Appliance and Technical Mounts Factory spoke about the barriers to technical progress. "An unexploited source of motivation," he stated "is the fund for innovation effects whose legal stipulations have done much to reduce efficient innovation. Our enterprise has begun turning out products, the sale of which brings in 3.5 million dollars per year, but the innovation award is not an appropriate one. Existing regulations limiting the amount of rewards for materials and energy efficiency must be reconsidered along

with deductions for investments, job safety and modernization".

Ryszard Karwatowicz of the Lapy Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plant pointed out three factors in the increased efficiency of work at his enterprise and they were an atmosphere that encourages creative ambition, high personnel qualifications and a desire to overcome difficulties. These factors have made it possible for the Lapy repair shop to build its own robot for the hardest and most dangerous jobs. The latest such robots are now being built for other repair shops.

There are many enterprises in Bialystok Voivodeship in which innovation has stimulated growth, quality improvement and an increase in export sales. It must be pointed out that the voivodeship's industry has obsolete machinery, most of which has become decapitalized. Enterprises are doing what they can to modernize themselves using their own resources and to introduce new technology. This is being done at both the "Sierzan" and "Fasty" plants.

During the plenum discussion, Foreman Jan Klimaszewski said: "The installation of a new bleaching plant has considerably improved our product quality and our export trade. Many research institutions in Poland are involved in the introduction of new technologies to 'Fasty'. The Technical Improvement and Technology Club at 'Fasty' and 'Unitra-Biazet' is one of the most prominent in our voivodeship and last year started some 1313 improvement projects which yielded a profit of one billion zlotys".

The plenum passed a resolution on the tasks of the voivodeship party organization in the introduction of technical, scientific and organizational progress.

The plenum, which was chaired by Wladzimierz Kolodziejczuk, first secretary of the voivodeship PZPR committee, was also attended by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Politburo and Central Committee secretary. After the plenum, Marian Wozniak met with the plant aktiv at the Bialystok Appliance and Technical Mounts Factory.

Summer Slow-Downs Criticized

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Henryk Prawda: "Important Tasks Will Not Go Away During Summer Vacations"]

[Text] Szczecin. Krzysztof Plech, a union activist at the Wyszobor KPGR, and Stanislaw Stolarczuk, director of the Regional Center for Party Work in Gryfino, told TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents during the Szczecin plenum on 10 July that they felt that the key to the success of every enterprise is constant improvement of management efficiency. That has indeed been the case at the Wyszobor complex which has produced good harvests and attained a high level of livestock production. This is also true of the "Dolna Odra" Electrical Power Plant at Gryfino which has constantly been working at a high pace.

These problems were the subject of discussion. The voivodeship PZPR committee secretary, Jerzy Wieczorek, pointed out that over the last 6 months, economic results have been good along the Western Seacoast Region. The strong majority of industrial, agricultural and marine enterprises have reached high levels of

production in comparison to the first 6 months of last year. Worker productivity increased by 6.4 percent while employment dropped. Also noteworthy was an increase in export production.

The voivodeship's economic results would have been better had it been possible earlier to overcome certain negative trends. For example, there has not been any progress for years on the labor market which has actually deteriorated. There are, on the one hand, jobs available, but on the other hand, the number of people looking for work has dropped. At the present time, for every person seeking work, there are 10 jobs available.

The work of transportation and especially the railways leaves much to be desired and this too was discussed. Tadeusz Walkowiak, an employee of the Kolbacz ZZD, expressed his doubt at alarm at the announcement that about 3000 kilometers of railway freight lines are to be liquidated in Poland. This also includes the important Szczecin-Dabie-Plonia-Kolbacz-Stare Czarnowo-Gardno line.

A Szczecin steelworker, Tadeusz Cendrowski, pointed out difficulties in transporting workers to the Szczecin-Stolczyn industrial district. The Glinki station from which the workers take their trains to their jobs is obsolete and very inconvenient for passenger traffic.

One of the adopted tasks for the third quarter of this year is to maintain a high rate of economic and party work in the voivodeship during the summer. The Szczecin Voivodeship party organization will lend its support to job reviews and certification and help in concrete preparations for the start of the second stage of economic reform. It will also help promote the brigade system of work and act to encourage technical, scientific and organizational progress. It will also provide more help than ever before to rural party organizations during the harvest period.

As Stanislaw Miskiewicz, chairman of the meeting and first secretary of the voivodeship PZPR committee said, there will be a normal pace of party work in both rural and urban areas of the voivodeship during the summer vacation period.

Focus on Citizen Complaints

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Teresa Grabczynska: "Cannot Life Be Made Easier?"]

[Text] Czestochowa. On 9 July, the Czestochowa voivodeship party organization devoted its plenum to one subject -- public complaints, letters and suggestions to PZPR organizations and instances.

There continues a steady influx of these public remarks and without a good knowledge of what hinders, angers and hurts people, nothing can be done to make life easier, it is not possible to think about any further successful economic reform nor is it possible to put social relations into their proper order.

According to discussions, the most frequent cause of complaints is the inability to act of regional government and institutions of public service, housing and communal management. It was said that the common sin is a lack of good will or even a little understanding of another person's difficulties. It was pointed out that one must also be alarmed at the numerous signs of violations of the law.

Therefore, one cannot be surprised that many persons seek the help of party instances and place their faith only in the party's intervention. However, they tend to expect the central or voivodeship party organizations to intervene on their behalf rather than take the seemingly shorter path of going to the basic party organizations. Why?

The Czestochowa meeting devoted much time to this problem and assessed the work of the local basic party organizations while reproaching them for avoiding "complaint" subjects and putting off doing anything about the problems of individual members of the public.

Some of the 500 activists in the complaint commissions of the various party committees pointed out the need for close cooperation with the IRCh, trade unions, people's councils, resident self-government councils and PRON to oppose bureaucracy, favoritism and the waste of public property.

Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Commission on Suggestions, Complaints and Signals From the Public, concluded the discussion and stated that "I am personally interested in efficient action by all voivodeship commissions of this type. This region is sending ever-fewer problems to the Central Committee".

What is the usual cause of complaints? It is the insensitivity and indifference that many bureaus and institutions show toward peoples' problems. The only remedy for this is to dismiss the people who do not deserve to be considered effective officials. A. Miodowicz did not consider housing problems to be the most important area of complaints but rather those caused by the ignoring of the laws which are the last problems toward which the party has any right to be indifferent.

The plenum which ended with the passing of a resolution was chaired by Jerzy Sypek, first secretary of the Czestochowa Voivodeship PZPR Committee. Politburo Member Zofia Stepień also took part in this meeting.

Cultural Issues Discussed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Gesing: "Culture Is Also Creative Initiative"]

[Text] Nowy Sacz. For the country to successfully rebuild itself, for economic growth to gain the necessary tempo and for our country to

become a leader in the developed world, spheres of life other than economics must also undergo changes. Culture can either stimulate or hinder these changes. It is our skill at political action that determines whether or not we can make effective use of this factor of social growth and this was the position taken by the plenum meeting of the Nowy Sacz Voivodeship PZPR Committee.

The discussion stressed the need for fully satisfying the people's cultural needs and aspirations both at their places of employment and at their jobs.

Meanwhile, party members have not well realized the party's policy on popularizing and inspiring creativity and strengthening socialist awareness.

It is true that culture is far from being adequately financed and scores of both rural and urban cultural establishments are going unused. This means that millions of zlotys appropriated for cultural needs are being wasted.

To these problems can be added opportunism and lack of initiative among cultural officials. So far, there have been no studies conducted among specific groups or even polls about peoples' preferences or cultural expectations. Why are so many cultural events unattended? Why are so many cultural centers closed for weeks on end and used only a few times a year? We cannot afford such waste.

This idea was further pursued by Stanislaw Stanuch, a writer, who used the example of the apparently well-operated "Worker's Palace" in Nowy Sacz which was built a few years ago on worker contributions. "At that time," he said, "workers were much poorer than they are now but they did more than just send their children to cultural events. They went with their entire families and continue to take an active part in the development of a creative worker's culture".

Unfortunately, given this context of the problems, a statement by Stanisława Pasicka, chairperson of the Cultural Commission of the Voivodeship People's Council, was incomprehensible. Instead of initiatives for overcoming these problems, the listeners heard a list of complaints against cultural officials. One of her complaints was that the budget does not make any allowances for the needs and rising costs of maintaining cultural establishments.

Fortunately, that speaker did not influence the opinions of other party members who went on to set future tasks for themselves. One of the most important of these tasks was the integration of artistic communities and the involvement of all active and talented persons who are not opponents of socialism and are ready to work for the growth of culture. We need more of the truth about ourselves and less joyous works.

The meeting was chaired by Jozef Brozek, first secretary of the voivodeship PZPR committee.

Plant Modernization, Economy Reviewed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Romana Kuffel: "Modernization and New Inventions"]

[Text] Plock. What must be done to prevent the decapitalization of production property in the region's enterprises? How can export production and economic efficiency be increased? Are the presented plans correct and sufficient? These and other questions concerning assessment of the trends in modernization and reconstruction of production property in the light of the tasks set by the second stage of economic reform were addressed by members of the plenum meeting of the Plock Voivodeship PZPR Committee.

At the end of 1986, the machinery used in the industry of Plock Voivodeship had become as much as 60 percent decapitalized. This was especially true of the region's leading enterprises. The present structure of the voivodeship's industry does not satisfy the National Social and Economic Plan. One of its weaknesses is low consumer production, the domination of preferred industries by the traditional industries and a too-large disproportion between key industries and cottage industries as well as too few service establishments.

A technical analysis has shown that there is an increasing technological gap which has resulted in low product durability, higher material and energy costs to production and less competitiveness on foreign markets. In 1986, only 27 out of 66 industrial firms were exporting goods and 90 percent of all of the export trade was conducted by just 9 firms.

"1984-86 were barely the beginning of modernization and experience under the conditions of economic reform," said Czeslaw Dolasinski, chief director of the Plock Petrochemia Plant. "For 25 years, our plant has been operated on the basis of foreign priorities and supplies. We have now been left holding the bag and modernization is all the harder when it must be carried out on plants still under operation".

"I see the banks as having a very important role in the reconstruction of our industry," said Ireneusz Zimny, chief director of the Miflex ZPR in Kutno. "We must increase the amount of foreign-currency deductions in our enterprises".

The discussion also pointed out the need to give greater freedom to create and build up scientific and economic progress funds and to allow the enterprise party committees to take a more inspirational role.

All of the speakers also agreed that growing decapitalization of production machinery and the need to accelerate modernization processes now require corrections to the economic mechanism.

12261
CSO: 2600/731

POLISH-USSR JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT PUBLISHED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA supplement No 90, 27 Nov 86 pp 1,3)
in Polish 27 Nov 86

[Text: "Agreement Between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Basic Principles of the Formation and Operations of Joint-Venture Enterprises and Organizations"]

[Text] The Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the Parties to the Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 Between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and guiding themselves by the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the acceleration of the development of their national economies and on improvements, on this basis, in the welfare of working people, as well as being desirous to further promote and deepen socialist economic integration, attaching great importance to implementing the resolution at the highest-level of the Economic Conference of the Member Countries of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance for the further development of specialization and coproduction, translating into reality the Longrange Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Until the Year 2000 and, in accordance with the Plan for Measures to Implement that Program, proceeding from the need to concentrate efforts on the priority directions of the development of science and technology contained in the Comprehensive Program for Science and Technology Progress in Member-Countries of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance Until the Year 2000 and the Longrange Polish-Soviet Comprehensive Program for Science and Technology Progress, and also taking into consideration the desire of Polish and Soviet enterprises and organizations to develop new forms of joint economic activity, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1. For a more effective utilization of the advantages of international socialist division of labor and of the scientific, technological, and industrial potential of both countries, the Parties to the Agreement shall establish economically efficient joint-venture enterprises (in the Polish

People's Republic, in the form of international enterprises or companies with foreign participation) and joint-venture organizations (associations) and safeguard the conditions for their operations.

Article 2. Joint-venture enterprises will operate in their own name on the basis of socialist ownership of the Parties to the Agreement.

Joint-venture enterprises are authorized to own, use, and dispose of their assets in accordance with the objectives of their operation, plan targets, and the designation of these assets.

Joint-venture organizations coordinate the whole or part of the economic activities of their participants.

Article 3. Joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations will be established on the basis of international agreements.

Joint-venture organizations and, in cases specified in the law of the Polish People's Republic, also joint-venture enterprises, may be established on the basis of civil-law agreements concluded by the economic organizations of both Parties to the Agreement.

The formation of a joint-venture enterprise is contingent on the drafting of mutually coordinated technical and economic assumptions. Joint-venture enterprises operate within the economic system of the country in which their headquarters are located.

Joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations operate pursuant to the laws of the country in which their headquarters are located, unless otherwise specified in the international agreements concluded between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or in the intergovernmental understandings (agreements) on their formation (hereinafter referred to as "founding charters").

Article 4. Joint-venture enterprises acquire legal entity pursuant to the laws of the country in which their headquarters are located.

Joint-venture enterprises operate on the basis of complete cost-accounting and self-financing.

Article 5. The following may participate in joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations:

In the Polish People's Republic: state enterprises, cooperatives and their unions, and other organizations existing as legal entities that are authorized to participate in joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations.

In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: state and cooperative enterprises, and other organizations existing as legal entities.

When so needed, the participants in joint-venture enterprises may be, in the Polish People's Republic, agencies of state administration, and, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ministries and offices.

A managing body consisting of representatives of the participants is appointed in joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations.

Article 6. The founding charter of a joint-venture enterprise should specify in particular: its name, seat, nature of activity, composition of participants, amount of statutory fund, size and kind of contribution to (share in) of every participant in the statutory fund, procedure and schedule for the contribution to (share in) the [statutory fund], responsibility of participants for failure to fulfill or improper fulfillment of obligations relating to contribution to (share in) [the statutory fund], nature of division of production and profits, rules for material and technical supply, departments of the joint-venture enterprise, organizational structure, and powers of the managing body.

The founding charter of the joint-venture organization should contain in particular: its name, nature of activity, functions, composition of participants, size of contribution by each participant to the capital fund, and powers, structure, and operating procedures of the managing body.

The founding charter should be supplemented with the statute of the joint-venture enterprise (joint-venture organization) if so required by the laws of the country in which the enterprise (organization) is headquartered.

Article 7. Joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations may establish branch offices -- and joint-venture enterprises may also establish branches (affiliates) -- on the territory of the Parties to the Agreement. Branch offices and branches of the joint-venture enterprises (joint-venture organizations) may be established on the territory of third countries, in accordance with the laws of these countries.

Article 8. A joint-venture enterprise acquires legal entity with the moment of the adoption (approval) of its statute and, if its registration is required by the laws of the country in which it is headquartered, at the moment of its registration.

Article 9. Joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations operate on the basis of current and longrange plans drafted and confirmed by themselves.

The governmental agencies of the Parties to the Agreement may not impose on joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations any mandatory plan targets.

The plans of joint-venture enterprises should be coordinated with the development plans of the corresponding industrial subsectors of the Parties to the Agreement.

Article 10. A joint-venture enterprise bears responsibility for its obligations within the limits of the assets it owns.

The enterprise bears no responsibility for the obligations of the countries whose governments are Parties to this Agreement or for the obligations of participants in the enterprise, while these countries and the participants in the enterprise bear no responsibility for the obligations of the enterprise.

Those branches of the joint-venture enterprise which are legal entities bear no responsibility for the obligations of the joint-venture enterprise, and the joint-venture enterprise bears no responsibility for the obligations of these branches.

Article 11. The joint-venture enterprise forms a statutory fund from the contributions (shares) of its participants.

The statutory fund may be supplemented from the profit-making activities of the joint-venture enterprise or, if the need arises, also from additional contributions by participants. Such contributions may include buildings, structures, equipment, and other facilities, the right to use these buildings, structures, and facilities, and also other rights to fixed capital as well as liquid capital in the currencies of the Parties to the Agreement, in transfer rubles, and in convertible currencies.

The land, the minerals under it, and the waters and forests in the country in which the joint-venture enterprise is headquartered may be assigned for use by the enterprise in return for a fee.

The valuation of the fixed capital contributed by the participants in a joint-venture enterprise to its statutory fund is based on foreign-trade prices determined according to the principles and methodology of price formation mandatory within the CEMA and according to recommendations of CEMA bodies, in terms of the currency of the country in which the joint-venture enterprise is headquartered. In the event of the absence of such prices, the valuation of the contributed capital is subject to an agreement among the participants.

The valuation of the statutory fund is based on transfer rubles and on the currency of the country in which the joint-venture is headquartered.

Article 12. The capital fund of a joint-venture organization is formed from contributions by participants which, in accordance with agreements among participants, may be made in the currency of the countries-Parties to the Agreement and in convertible currencies.

The valuation of the capital fund is based on transfer rubles and in the currency of the country in which the managing body of the joint-venture organization is headquartered.

The assets of the participants in the joint-venture organization remain the property of the concerned country, except that the assets of those participants who are cooperatives or other public organizations remain the property of these organizations.

Article 13. The profits earned by the joint-venture enterprise are, after deductions for the taxes due and also for such purposes, determined by the managing body of the enterprise, as the formation or complementation of enterprise funds, divided among the participants proportionately to their share in the statutory fund, unless otherwise specified in the founding charter.

Article 14. The property rights of the joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations are safeguarded by the laws of the countries in which they are headquartered, insofar as these laws apply to state organizations.

The assets of joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations are not subject to sequestration or confiscation by administrative proceedings.

The assets of joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations are subject to mandatory insurance by the insurance institutions of the country in which they are headquartered.

Article 15. Joint-venture enterprises are exempt, in the countries-Parties to the Agreement, from customs duties on their imports and exports of equipment, materials, and other facilities intended to implement their statutory operations, for a period of 3 years starting with the date of acceptance (confirmation) of an enterprise's statute or of the registration of the enterprise.

Article 16. Joint-venture enterprises which perform foreign-trade transactions related to their operations have the right to agree upon the prices of their products and conclude contracts in accordance with the laws of the country in which they are headquartered, independently or through the mediation of foreign-trade organizations.

When determining the prices of the goods and services they provide to the countries-Parties to the Agreement, the enterprises shall guide themselves by the prices binding on trade among member-countries of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance.

Article 17. The joint-venture enterprise has the right to:

a) transmit, upon the recommendation of any participant from a country in which the joint-venture enterprise is not headquartered, to the country in which it is headquartered, an unrestricted amount of funds (including funds in convertible currencies) due the enterprise as a result of a division of profits, as well as in connection with the shutdown of or withdrawal from the joint-venture enterprise;

b) transmit to its branches or branch offices located outside the country in which it is headquartered its own funds with the object of establishing or promoting the operations of the branch or branch office.

Branches of the joint-venture enterprise located outside the country in which it is headquartered have the right to transmit to the enterprise funds consonant with its financial plans.

Article 18. Deliveries of goods and provision of services ensuing from the operational plans of joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations are taken into consideration during the coordination of plans and included in the longrange agreements on trade turnover and payments between the Parties to the Agreement and in annual trade protocols, as well as, if the need arises, in other agreements for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Parties to the Agreement.

Article 19. Joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations may be subject to disbanding in cases envisaged in the founding charter or statute. In the event of the liquidation of a joint-venture enterprise, the participant from the country in which it is headquartered has priority in acquiring the assets of the joint-venture enterprise, unless otherwise specified in the founding charter.

Article 20. Joint-venture enterprises are subject to taxation in accordance with the laws of the country in which they are headquartered or, in isolated, necessary cases, according to the principles and procedure agreed upon between the concerned agencies of the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article 21. The working conditions, wage system, and benefits of the employees of joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations and their branches or branch offices are defined in their founding charters in accordance with the laws of the country in which the joint-venture enterprise, joint-venture organization, or its branch or branch office, is sited.

The working conditions, wage system, and benefits of the employees of joint-venture enterprises, joint-venture organizations, and their branches or branch offices whose headquarters are not sited in the same country will be defined in the founding charters pursuant to the principles and regulations agreed upon between the appropriate agencies of the Parties to the Agreement.

Article 22. The Parties to the Agreement provide for establishing, pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of this Agreement, joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations according to the appended list.

In the future, joint-venture enterprises and joint-venture organizations will be established on the basis of agreements between concerned organizations of the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concluded pursuant to the present Agreement.

Article 23. The present Agreement is subject to acceptance pursuant to the laws of the countries-Parties to the Agreement.

The present agreement remains in force until 31 December 1990. It is subject to automatic extension for 5-year periods unless either Party present a notice of intent to withdraw from further participation in the Agreement 1 year prior to the expiration of the period for which it applies.

The present Agreement may be modified or amended on the basis of an understanding between the Parties to the Agreement.

Article 24. The present Agreement may, upon the consent of the Parties to the Agreement, be joined by the governments of other countries upon their notification of the Parties to the Agreement by means of a written proposal.

The terms for such participation will be defined in the form of a Protocol appended to the present Agreement and prepared on the basis of an agreement between the Parties to the Agreement and the government of the state presenting the proposal to participate.

Prepared in Warsaw on 15 October 1986, in two original copies, each in the Polish and Russian languages, with both texts being equally binding.

1386
CSO: 2600/646

LEGISLATIVE GAPS REMAIN IN USSR JOINT VENTURES AGREEMENT

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 20, 17 May 87 p 9

[Article by Krystyna Pawlowicz: "Polish-Soviet Joint-Venture Enterprises"]

[Excerpt] Formative Principles and Kinds

The Agreement of October 1986 specifies certain uniform rules for the establishment and operation of Polish-Soviet enterprises. It adopts the principle of a close linkage of the activities of joint-venture enterprises to the legal system of the country in which they are headquartered. This means that the enterprises established on Polish territory and, in accordance with that Agreement, headquartered here, are to operate within the framework of the regulations binding in Poland, unless "otherwise specified in the international agreements and intergovernmental understandings on their establishment" (Article 3 of the Agreement). By the same token, these enterprises should pattern their operations on the organizational and operating principles legally safeguarded in this country, which essentially reduce to the autonomy, self-management, and self-financing of enterprises. These principles should be respected with regard to a Polish enterprise founding a joint-venture enterprise as well as with regard to the joint-venture enterprise itself, established jointly with a foreign organization. There will be some constraints on the activities of the joint-venture enterprise as regards the principle of autonomy within the scope allowed by the regulations governing the operations of joint-stock companies with foreign participation, the commercial law code, and, of course, the text of the Agreement.

The Agreement distinguishes between two kinds of joint-venture enterprises: the international enterprise and the joint-stock company with foreign participation. They can be established through either of two procedures: on the basis of an international agreement (that is, administratively, as it were) or, in cases envisaged by Polish law, also on the basis of civil-law agreements concluded directly by the concerned economic organizations of both countries (of course, on retaining the provisions of the Agreement of October 1986 -- see Articles 1, 3, and 22 of that Agreement). The statute of the international enterprise will be determined by an international agreement. (Footnote) (The Council of Ministers is drafting a resolution on the principles for the formation and operation of international joint-venture

enterprises.) In its turn, the status of an enterprise established through an agreement between Polish and Soviet enterprises, and which is to operate in the form of a joint-stock company with foreign participation, will ensue, as is believed, from the Decree of 1986 on Joint-Stock Companies With Foreign Participation, the applicable complementing provisions of the Commercial Law Code of 1984, and directly from the enterprise's founding charter.

In this context, some doubts are elicited by the vague language of Article 26 of the Decree on Joint-Stock Companies, basically incompatible with the legislation governing the activities of joint-stock companies, which provides that these companies "participate in trade on the principles and through the procedure established for units of the socialized economy." Such a provision entails major legal and economic consequences relating to e.g., the procedure for making claims, the financial conditions of operation, etc., which are not the same as for joint-stock companies.

Article 2 of the Polish-Soviet Agreement formulates the economic and legal elements of the concept of the "joint-venture enterprise," defining it as a unit engaging in economic activities (that is, not in, e.g., social, administrative, etc., activities) on its own behalf, and operating on the basis of capital owned by the countries which it represents. It has the right to own, use, and dispose of its property in accordance with "its operating plans, plan targets, and the designation of that property." It operates within the economic system of the country in which it is headquartered. It acquires its legal entity "in accordance with the provisions of the country in which it is headquartered" (Article 4). In Poland this will mean the requirement of registering in the Commercial Registry the joint-venture enterprise established in the form of a joint-stock company with foreign participation. As for international enterprises formed on the basis of international agreements, the moment at which they acquire legal entity will be not just the moment at which the international agreement is signed but probably also the moment at which they are entered in the Registry of State Enterprises or in the Commercial Registry, depending on the organizational-legal form in which the enterprise will operate.

In view of the first sentence in the aforesited Article 4 of the Agreement, Article 8 is not too clear in stating, "The joint-venture enterprise acquires legal entity at the moment of acceptance (confirmation) of its statute and, if the laws of the country in which it is headquartered require its registration, at the moment of its registration."

Polish-Soviet joint-venture enterprises are to operate "on the basis of complete cost accounting and self-financing."

The Authorization to Participate

The participants on the Polish side in the joint-venture enterprise may be "authorized" state enterprises, cooperatives and their associations, and "other organizations having legal entity." Moreover, in necessary cases, agencies of state administration in both countries also may be participants in joint-venture enterprises (Article 5 of the Agreement).

The question arises: what is the meaning of "authorized" and what causes an enterprise to be "authorized" to participate in a joint-venture organization? And also: who and on what basis would be granting such authorizations?

It appears that separate and special authorizations of this kind are unnecessary, because there already exist legal regulations allowing a state enterprise to establish an enterprise jointly with a foreign organization (Article 14 of the Decree on State Enterprises), while the 1986 Decree on Joint-Stock Companies with Foreign Participation defines the requirements for membership in a joint-stock company (e.g., obtaining the consent of the parent agency, and many others).

The regulations in force grant to state enterprises autonomy of decisionmaking on all matters concerning their own operations. State agencies may take decisions concerning an enterprise only in instances envisaged in "legal provisions" (Article 4 of the Decree on State Enterprises). In view of the principles of the economic reform and in the light of the mandatory legal provisions, the possibility of designating by fiat particular enterprises for participation in joint ventures is to be ruled out, considering that the Decree on State Enterprises does not provide for such a form of administrative intervention into the affairs of autonomous economic organizations. Such a selection by fiat should rather be regarded as a kind of administrative action, a decision of the parent agency (or of another administrative agency). In the event that the enterprise does not consent to such a decision ordering it to cooperate with other organizations, it is free to resort to the courts for a resolution of the dispute by the procedure specified in Article 58 of the Decree on State Enterprises.

It appears that the best way of prompting enterprises to consent to favorable --in the opinion of the parent agencies--economic cooperation [i.e., joint ventures] is by resorting to economic instruments such as the provision of appropriate financial, customs, tax, and other incentives. In my opinion, obligating enterprises to participate in joint ventures with a foreign partner on the basis of Article 54 of the Decree on State Enterprises, which provides that the parent agency has the right to "impose... the obligation of incorporating a target in the enterprise's plan or assigning a plan-exceeding target" if this is needed for the purpose of, among other things, "implementing international obligations," should also be ruled out. This is because Article 54 of the Decree on State Enterprises merely concerns incorporating in an enterprise's plan additional material targets (as ensues from the language of that Article as a whole) and does not provide any foundation for proceeding with such a major change in the enterprise's organizational, capital, and legal status as requiring it to become a partner in a joint-stock company.

It cannot either be argued that the "selection" of an enterprise is due to the need to satisfy an international obligation, because that obligation itself (i.e., the Polish-Soviet Agreement) does not pertain to the fulfillment of specific production, service, transport, etc., targets but merely defines the operating principles of the joint economic structures and relates them to the laws mandatory in the countries concerned.

Enterprises interested in cooperation in the form of a joint-venture enterprise with a foreign (Soviet) partner should therefore, in accordance with the regulations, obtain the consent of their parent agencies (if establishing a joint-venture enterprise in the form of a joint-stock company is concerned; if the form is to be that of an international enterprise, the pertinent intergovernmental agreement specifies the related terms), as well as the consent of its worker council (pursuant to Article 24 of the Decree on Workforce Self-Government), and also other permits required by the 1986 Decree on Joint-Stock Companies. Once all these kinds of consent are obtained, the enterprise should be legally viewed as authorized to undertake the economic cooperation referred to by the Polish-Soviet Agreement analyzed here. A separate problem is the absence of explicit legal criteria which must be met by the enterprise if its parent agency is to consent to its participation in a joint-venture enterprise. This matter has to be settled.

The provision of Article 5 of the Agreement, which admits "in necessary instances the participation of agencies of state administration in a joint-venture enterprise," raises the question of the role of such agencies in the joint-venture enterprise, an enterprise which is after all intended to engage in gainful and efficient economic activity. An administrative agency, which represents the State Exchequer and lacks legal entity, is, to say the least a mysterious kind of "participant" in a joint-stock company, all the more so considering that a regular Polish enterprise already is a participant in that joint-venture enterprise. What role, functions, and tasks would be exercised by an administrative agency participating in a joint-stock company, side by side perhaps with a regular Polish enterprise to which its relationship might be that of the parent agency? What kind of partnership contribution could be made by an administrative agency and what kind of profits will be its share? This question also needs to be resolved, if it is not to elicit mistrust among the economic "candidates" for joint-venture enterprises.

Operating Principles

Pursuant to Article 9 of the Agreement, the Polish-Soviet joint-venture enterprise operates "on the basis of the current and longrange plans it prepares and approves." The state agencies of the countries-parties to the Agreement "may not impose on the joint-venture enterprise... mandatory plan targets." "The plans of joint-venture enterprises should be coordinated with the development plans of the corresponding industrial subsectors of the countries-parties to the Agreement."

It can be said that the principle of planning autonomy has also been applied to the regulations governing Polish-Soviet joint-venture enterprises. The adoption of this principle would consequently imply that the "coordination" of the plans of these enterprises with the corresponding state development plans would be accomplished with the aid of instruments analogous to those indicated in Article 6 of the Decree on Socioeconomic Planning and intended to safeguard "the convergence of the directions of action of economic organizations with the goals outlined in central plans."

Hence, plans should be correspondingly coordinated on the basis of: agreements concluded between the agencies of state administration of both countries and the joint-venture enterprise; the application of properly designed economic instruments by administrative agencies and banks; legal safeguards; mutual exchange of information in the plan-drafting stage; and, in exceptional cases, imposition on the joint-venture enterprise of specific tasks in situations and conditions closely detailed by the laws and on terms that are at least as favorable as those specified in the Decree on Enterprises. The duty of plan coordination should be in the nature of not an absolute fiat but information or a recommendation which can be fulfilled primarily through appropriate action by administrative agencies that respect the autonomy of the joint-venture enterprise.

As regards government orders [contracts], with respect to joint-venture enterprises it should be acknowledged that the provisions authorizing the parent agency (the minister) to obligate enterprises to accept such orders will not be applicable in this case, inasmuch as the "parent agencies" of joint-venture enterprises (established by means of civil-law agreements between economic organizations) are the partners themselves and, in principle, it is they alone who decide on the operations of the joint-stock [joint-venture] company. As for the state agency, e.g., a ministry, it can in practice influence the joint-venture enterprise by all kinds of indirect means, e.g., through the directors of the founding enterprises.

The joint-venture enterprise is responsible for its obligations within the limits of the capital it owns, and it bears no responsibility for the obligations of the countries-parties to the agreement [for its founding], and neither does it bear responsibility for the obligations of the participating enterprises. The profits of the joint-venture enterprise are, after deductions for taxes and other regular purposes, divided among the participants in proportion to their shares in the statutory fund, unless otherwise specified in the founding charter (Article 13 of the Agreement).

In Article 4 there is an important provision: "the property rights of joint-venture enterprises are safeguarded by the laws of the country in which they are headquartered."

However, despite the many other important provisions it contains, the Agreement lacks provisions governing the procedure for resolving internal disputes, i.e., disputes between participants in the joint-venture enterprise, as well as disputes between that enterprise and domestic economic organizations. In theory, various solutions are possible (see on this topic J. Jakubowski, "Miedzynarodowe organizacje gospodarcze krajow RPWG. Zagadnienia prawne" ["International Economic Organizations of CEMA Countries. Legal Aspects"], Warsaw, 1980, pp 270, ff.). It may be that pertinent special supplements [implementing regulations] are in existence, but it appears that the importance of these issues would warrant including them in the text of the Agreement itself.

Possible solutions include, e.g., the arbitration of civil-law disputes between partners by the courts or eventually by special arbitration commissions under chambers of commerce, or too by specially appointed mixed

commissions. Civil-law disputes between a joint-venture enterprise and domestic economic organizations may be resolved on the basis of principles mandatory in Poland for economic organizations, i.e., as heretofore, by arbitration. The competences of the Supreme Administrative Court and common courts in eventual disputes between a joint-venture enterprise and state administrative agencies cannot be ruled out either. Disputes with entities other than economic organizations will be resolved by common courts. In the former kinds of cases mentioned above, the provisions of the international agreement usually are decisive to the choice of the legal resort. In our case, since these questions are not considered in the text of the Agreement itself, more specific solutions can be only guessed. It is to be hoped that the solutions eventually envisaged in supplements [implementing regulations] will be at least as favorable as they are for participants in joint-stock companies operating on the basis of the 1986 Decree on Joint-Stock Companies with Foreign Participation, and that the Polish-Soviet Agreement does not pose this issue in a markedly different manner but remains in accord with the civil-law nature of the joint-stock company. The manner of resolution of disputes concerning a joint-venture enterprise (by autonomous bodies or by those dependent on the state administration) constitutes a special proof of the nature and economic-legal status of that enterprise.

The Managing Body

In the light of the Polish-Soviet Agreement, a single obligatory managing body consisting of representatives of the participants (Article 5, last sentence) operates a joint-venture enterprise. This does not rule out in principle the formation of other bodies of, e.g., consultative and advisory nature, in the agreement to establish the joint-stock company.

The Agreement regulating the activities of joint-venture enterprises does not provide for worker self-government bodies or for endowing employees with any economic competences. Article 21 merely makes a general mention of employee benefits that are to be defined in the founding charter of the enterprise pursuant to the laws in force in the country in which it is headquartered. Hence, worker self-government is not a feature of Polish-Soviet joint-venture enterprises, although the language of the Agreement does not rule out the possibility of the participation of certain forms of employee representation in managing the enterprise. Having the legal status of a joint-stock company, the joint-venture enterprise cannot be identified with a state enterprise as construed in the Decree on Enterprises, and hence the 1981 Decree on Workforce Self-Government in State Enterprises does not apply to it. The joint-venture enterprise is established through a civil-law agreement between two (or more) organizations and is subject (outside of the 1986 International Agreement) to the provisions governing joint-stock companies in the Decree on Joint-Stock Companies with Foreign Participation and additionally to the Commercial Law Code, which do not provide for any worker-representation bodies. The role of co-owners empowered to co-manage or co-decide, such as is exercised by employees of a state enterprise, is not exercised by employees of a joint-venture enterprise. The organizational-legal status of a joint-stock company is, picturesquely speaking, that of a self-government of partners, of shareholders, i.e., of the founding enterprises, which are represented in the joint-stock company by their managing representatives--the directors.

The joint-stock company is an outgrowth of a market economy based on private ownership, and by its genesis it is a form of "pure" economic activity. It is not intended to meet the aspirations of its employees as regards its management, because this is a right naturally reserved for its owners (shareholders). But this does not mean that the structure of the joint-stock company precludes certain forms of employee representation in its management. For a long time now, in the highly developed Western countries, owing to the growing role of labor, the traditional interpretation of corporate law is being gradually abandoned. Labor is gradually becoming a major object of interest to that law. (Footnote) (Cf. P. Sanders, "Dutch Company Law," London, 1977, p 215 (as translated by L. Zalewski in the article, "Problems of the Functioning of Workforce Self-Governments in Commercial Joint-Stock Companies and Enterprises," RPE18, 1, 1984, p 48)).

All the more so, in the socialist community, a joint-venture enterprise of two socialist countries essentially remains a "socialized" organization and therefore it should not be and is not deprived of the influence of employees on its operations. On the one hand, the worker self-government of the parent enterprise has certain opportunities for (indirectly) influencing the activities of the new joint-stock company and controlling them through the mediation of the director representing the parent enterprise or of the person representing it in the "managing body" of the joint-venture enterprise. The director is also dutybound to report to the worker council of his (parent) enterprise on the activities of the joint venture established with the foreign partner. In this sense, the workforce has certain means of influencing the director, including even recalling him from his post.

On the other hand, the participants in the joint-venture enterprise may provide in the founding charter and statute for certain forms of direct influence of employees on the activities of the enterprise. Various related proposals have been offered by Hubert Izdebski in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 52/53, 1984 ("Joint-Stock Companies Are Better," Insert "Self-Government and Life") and by the aforementioned L. Zalewski. The provisions of the Polish-Soviet Agreement present no obstacles in this respect. But it should be borne in mind that no solution relating to "installing" some participation of the employees of a joint-stock company in the management of its economic activities may result in infringing upon the basic structures and functions of the company. (Footnote) (See L. Zalewski, op. cit., p 88).

In Poland so far the solutions concerning employee participation in the management of commercial joint-stock companies have been neither uniform nor coherent. The 1985 Decree on Joint-Participation Enterprises provides for some limited forms of employee representation with advisory and consultative powers at these enterprises. In its turn, the Decree on Joint-Stock Companies with Foreign Participation contains a trace of the idea of employee co-management in the provisions of Article 18, which permit the employees of joint-stock companies to elect at a general meeting a representative to the company's supervising council. For the joint-venture enterprises formed by state enterprises and operating pursuant to the 1934 Commercial Law Code there exist no legal provisions -- this being natural in view of the time at which that code had been promulgated -- for any organizational form of employee representation in company management. A lucid concept of such management,

reconciling the principle of employee participation in decisions on aspects of the socialized economy with the nature and purpose of a joint-stock company, is yet to be worked out.

The limited existing experience and practice so far should not, however, negate attempts to introduce employee participation in the management of, say, joint-venture Polish-Soviet enterprises. Any enterprise operating with capital based on public property (including joint-participation enterprises, joint-venture state enterprises, joint-stock companies with foreign participation, etc.) should provide for certain forms of participation by its "coproprietors" --employees--in its management (unless the rights of state-owned companies to the capital at their disposal are regulated in a basically different manner).

In addition to certain general questions, many fundamental as well as specific problems relating to the establishment of joint-venture Polish-Soviet enterprises are yet to be clarified. Many questions and proposals are as yet "being settled," and many will be resolved only in the future, on a continuing basis, as it were, depending on the unfolding of the situation. As reported by Stanislaw Dlugosz, vice chairman of the Planning Commission ("Joint Ventures, Joint Benefits," RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 38, 1987), in situations in which the Decree on Companies with Foreign Participation empowers discrete ministers to authorize less stringent operating conditions than normally required, the 1986 Agreement refers to "bilateral settlements" so far as Polish-Soviet joint-venture enterprises are concerned. In this connection, it may be postulated that the operating principles of these enterprises should include only a minimum of aspects of economic and legal enclaves and be as maximally as possible integrated with the system of uniform regulations governing domestic economic organizations.

In addition to the legal problems considered above, there exist many of other nature, directly relating to the conduct of international economic cooperation and the relations between partners, e.g., clearing of accounts, distribution of output, cost-effectiveness calculations, complicated cost and price factors, criteria for currency conversion, etc. Their resolution is the more difficult the more different the economic-legal systems of the countries whose economic organizations participate in joint ventures are. This was discussed in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE by Krzysztof Plesinski {"The Course 'Zawiercie,'" No 51/52, 1986).

Given the rather understandably generalized nature of the international agreement on the principles for the establishment and organization of joint-venture enterprises, the above comments were logically often made in the form of asking questions and attempting or proposing to answer them by the present writer. The exploration of solutions that would most completely allow for the principles of mutual equality and mutual benefits and for the fundamental, in our conditions, principle of enterprise autonomy, would be desirable.

P. S. The REFORMA GOSPODARCZA Supplement to RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 95, 1987, published a twin set of regulations (Resolution of 13 January 1987 of the USSR Council of Ministers) governing the formation and operation on Soviet territory of joint-venture enterprises formed by the USSR in partnership with other member-countries of CEMA. It ensues from another report that possibilities for concluding intergovernmental agreements for the formation of joint-venture enterprises and organizations, as well as for direct cooperation between Polish and Czechoslovak enterprises also are being explored.

DECREE IMPROVES ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian No 28 Pt I, 26 Jun 87 pp 1-32

[Decree of the State Council on Some Measures for Improving the Organization of the Foreign Trade Enterprises]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. On the date of 1 July 1987, the following foreign trade enterprises are founded:

a) The "Industrialexport-Import" Foreign Trade Enterprise, with headquarters in the municipality of Bucharest, under the direct subordination of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and under the subordination of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry.

The enterprise is founded through the merger of the "Industrialexport-Import" and "Industrialexport-Import-Petromin" Foreign Trade Enterprises, which are dissolved;

b) The "Uzinexport-Import" Foreign Trade Enterprise, with headquarters in the municipality of Bucharest, under the direct subordination of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and under the subordination of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry.

The enterprise is founded through the merger of the "Uzinexport-Import" and Galati Ship Central Foreign Trade Enterprises, which are dissolved;

c) The "Masinexport-Import" Foreign Trade Enterprise, with headquarters in the municipality of Bucharest, under the direct subordination of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and under the subordination of the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry.

The enterprise is founded through the merger of the "Masinexport-Import" and Textile Machine Central Foreign Trade Enterprises, which are dissolved;

d) The "Rompetrol-Geomin" Enterprise for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries, with headquarters in the municipality of Bucharest, under the direct subordination of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology and under

the subordination of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

The enterprise is founded through the merger of the "Rompetrol" and "Geomin" Enterprises for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries, which are dissolved.

Article 2. The enterprises founded in accordance with Article 1 are organized on the basis of worker self-management and economic, financial, and valuta self-administration, with a juridical personality, and operate in accordance with the legal provisions on the organization and management of the state socialist units and the structural standards for foreign trade activity approved by means of State Council Decree No 162/1973 and with the structural standards for construction-assembly activity abroad approved by means of State Council Decree No 137/1984 and belong to the special grade of organization.

Article 3. The name, headquarters, subordination, and object of activity of the foreign trade enterprises and of the departments authorized to perform operations of foreign trade and international economic cooperation are given in Appendices 1-12.

Article 4. The foreign trade enterprises founded in accordance with Article 1, letters a, b, and c, are organized on the basis of the model organizational structures approved by means of State Council Decree No 136/1984, and the organizational structure of the "Rompetrol-Geomin" Enterprise for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries is that given in Appendix 13.*

Article 5. The maximum number of positions in 1987 for specialized, administrative, and general-service personnel in foreign trade enterprises and the value quota per position-year are given in Appendix 14* and those for enterprises with construction-assembly activity abroad are given in Appendix 15.*

Article 6. The Office for Control of Goods, under the subordination of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, changes its name to the "'Romcontrol' Organization for Control of Goods," it having the object of activity given in Appendix 6.

At the request of the Romanian foreign trade enterprises, the "Romcontrol" Organization for Control of Goods can also perform other control services, given in Appendix 6a.

For activities that are performed in localities other than the locality in which the "Romcontrol" Organization for Control of Goods operates, it can organize territorial checkpoints.

The territorial checkpoints can be staffed with specialized foreign trade personnel for activities of contracting and execution, where such activities are performed, and with control personnel--engineers, subengineers, technicians, and workers--for activities of quality and quantity control of goods destined for exportation resulting from importation or in transit.

* The appendix is communicated to the institutions involved.

The territorial checkpoints can be organized as sections or offices in accordance with point 2 of the structural standards approved for foreign trade activity by means of State Council Decree No 162/1973, only if the number of personnel set for activities of contracting and execution meets the conditions given in the same decree for the formation of such divisions, within the limit of the total number of posts approved for specialized foreign trade personnel for the "Romcontrol" Organization for Control of Goods.

The number of control personnel at the territorial checkpoints is established annually by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, within the limit of the number approved by means of the plan, is set distinctly from the specialized, administrative, and general-service personnel given in Appendix 14, in relation to the volume of activity planned annually and the labor norms in force, and is employed according to positions and pay levels specific to the branches in which they provide control.

For the quality and quantity control of goods destined for exportation resulting from importation or in transit, the "Romcontrol" Organization for Control of Goods can use foreign associates for the whole period of executing the control contracts concluded, who will receive traveling expenses under the same conditions as permanent personnel, under the conditions provided by law.

Article 7. The Constanta Port Operation Agency for Wood Products and Construction Materials, within the Bucharest "Vitrocim-Forexim" Foreign Trade Enterprise, passes to the subordination of the Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Construction Materials.

The Constanta Port Operation Agency for Wood Products and Construction Materials is organized as a unit with a juridical personality and retains its present object of activity, organizational structure, grade of organization, and pay level.

Article 8. The assets and liabilities established on the basis of the balance sheet concluded on the date of 30 June 1987, together with the economic, financial, and valuta plan indicators and the contracts concluded, pass from the enterprises dissolved to the enterprises founded in accordance with Article 1, and the respective indicators pass from the Bucharest "Vitrocim-Forexim" Foreign Trade Enterprise to the Constanta Port Operation Agency for Wood Products and Construction Materials.

The personnel who move to the founded or organized enterprises are considered transferred in the interest of service.

Article 9. The personnel transferred in the interest of service or moved in the same unit to positions with lower pay levels and the worker personnel becoming available as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree have the rights given in Article 21 of State Council Decree No 162/1973 on the Establishment of the Uniform Structural Standards for the Economic Units.

Article 10. The provisions of State Council Decree No 367/1980 on Some Measures for the Rational Utilization of the Personnel in the Socialist Units,

whose applicability was extended by means of State Council Decree No 426/1986, do not apply in 1987 to the posts in the foreign trade enterprises and to the posts in the units to and from which personnel are transferred as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 11. Within 45 days after the date of the present decree, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will propose the change in the 1987 sole national plan for economic and social development with regard to the economic and financial plan indicators and in the volume and structure of the state budget as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 12. Appendices 1-19 provided to Article 1 of State Council Decree No 276/1979 on Some Measures for the Improvement of Foreign Trade Activity, with the later amendments, are amended and are replaced with Appendices 1-12.

Appendices 3 and 6 to State Council Decree No 137/1984 are amended and are replaced with Appendix 13, and Appendix 8 to the same decree is amended and is replaced with Appendix 15.

Council of Ministers Decision No 2,429/1954 is repealed.

Article 13. Appendices 1-15 are an integral part of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
President
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 26 June 1987.
No 165.

Appendix 1

I. Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subor- dina- tion of Enter- prise	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products
1. Bucharest "Indus- trial- export- Import"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom-	Exportation Drilling installations and equipment for oil and gas; Offshore drilling platforms; Independent installations and equipment for the mining and geological fields; Mining equipment and conveyor belts, mining cars and locomotives;

ic Co- opera- tion	Installations and equipment for geological prospecting and water-well drilling; Work in recompense in the petroleum, mining, and geological field;
Minis- try of the Heavy Equip- ment Indus- try	Hoisting and transporting machines and equipment; Refineries, complex installations, parts, and equipment for the oil- and gas-refining industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the petrochemical industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the fertilizer and inorganic-products industry; Factories, complex installations, equipment for the plastic, rubber, and tire industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the drug, dye, and lacquer industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the chemical- and synthetic-thread and -fiber industry; Factories, installations for air fractionation, oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases, storage and distribution stations; Complex installations and technological equipment for the food and refrigerating industry, including for bottling and packaging; Installations and equipment for silos; Other chemical equipment; Industrial fittings; Assembly materials in its field of activity; Pumps and pumping units of all types; Industrial ventilators; Machine tools and tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, shops, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity; Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly; Foreign general supplier for complex exports in its object of activity.

Importation

Supplementary equipment and implements specific to installations for oil and gas drilling and extraction;
Special devices, implements, equipment, apparatus, and tools for offshore drilling platforms and for marine exploitation of oil and gas;
Supplementary technological equipment and complex installations for the mining and geological units;
Machines and equipment for coal-deposit exploitation, for preparation on the surface, and for briquetting;

Machines and equipment for the exploitation and preparation of nonferrous ores in quarries and underground; Installations for desulfurization, cleaning, and drying of gas, turbocompressors for methane gas; Mining cars and locomotives; Mine-safety and rescue apparatus, pit lamps, drills, drill hammers, pick hammers, methane detectors, dressing and filtering materials for the mining industry; Hoisting and transporting machines and equipment; Installations, parts of installations, and technological equipment for the oil- and gas-refining industry; Factories, complex installations, technological equipment for the petrochemical industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the fertilizer and inorganic-products industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the plastic, rubber, and tire industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the drug, dye, and lacquer industry; Factories, complex installations, and equipment for the chemical- and synthetic-thread and -fiber industry; Factories and installations for air fractionation, oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases, storage and distribution stations; Complex installations and equipment for the food and refrigerating industry, including for bottling and packaging; Installations and equipment for silos; Spare parts for the first equipping for imported installations and equipment; Other chemical equipment; Fittings and assembly materials in its field of activity; Pumps and pumping units of all types; Industrial ventilators; Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

2. Bucharest	Minis- "Uzin- try of export- Import"	try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econo- mic Co- opera- tion	Exportation
			Complex installations, manufacturing lines, and technological equipment for the machine-building industry, CKD [completely knocked-down components] for them; Complex installations, implements, basic equipment for the iron and steel, ferrous- and nonferrous-metallurgical, chemical-coke, and fireproof-, abrasive-, and carbon-materials industries; Technological equipment for secondary heat treatments, furnaces of all types;

Minis- Castings and forgings;
try of Cement factories, manufacturing lines, and technologi-
the cal equipment for the cement industry;
Heavy Implements and equipment specific to the building of
Equip- machines executed from the customer's documentation;
ment Seagoing ships for carrying freight and passengers;
Indus- Ships for the fishing fleet, Atlantic-type super-
try trawlers, refrigerated ships for carrying fish;
Lighters, seagoing dredges;
Rock-removal platforms;
Seagoing pilot boats and seagoing and river tugs;
River and lake ships and boats (passenger vessels, mo-
torboats, pushers, barges, pushed oil tankers, scows);
Floating pump stations;
Assemblies, equipment, motors, implements, and acces-
sories specific to seagoing, river, and lake ships and
boats;
Repairs on seagoing ships, on roadsteads, and for
ocean fishing;
Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets,
processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organi-
zation of service and technical assistance, schooling,
and other work and services proper to its object of
activity;
Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks,
studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology,
assembly;
Foreign general supplier for complex exports in its
object of activity.

Importation

Factories, complex installations, manufacturing lines,
and technological equipment for the machine-building
industry, CKD for them;
Complex installations for the National Council for
Science and Technology;
Complex installations for the iron and steel, ferrous-
and nonferrous-metallurgical, chemical-coke, and fire-
proof-, abrasive-, and carbon-materials industries,
supplementary technological equipment;
Machines, implements, and equipment specific to the
iron and steel, metallurgical, chemical-coke, and
fireproof-, abrasive-, and carbon-materials indus-
tries, furnaces of all types and technological equip-
ment for foundries;
Machines and equipment for smelting and refining non-
ferrous ore;
Apparatus for spectral analysis and for determination
of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and other elements in
steel;

Technological turboblowers, electric blowers, turbo-compressors, and electric compressors for furnace gas, coke gas, and oxygen;
 Parts of installations and equipment for cement factories;
 Equipment for coating metal surfaces;
 Galvanizing installations;
 Ships, boats, ship implements and equipment;
 Installations for shipbuilding;
 Supplementary equipment and motors specific to shipbuilding, except those listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
 Spare parts for the first equipping for imported installations and equipment;
 Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

3. Bucharest Minis-	try of	Exportation
"Mecano-export- Import"	Foreign Trade	Diesel hydraulic, diesel electric, and main-line electric locomotives, streetcars, parts;
and Interna- tional	and In- terna- tional	Freight, passenger, and special cars, assembly lines for them, CKD, SKD [partly knocked-down components] for them;
Econom- ic Co - opera- tion	Econom- ic Co - opera- tion	Shops for repairing locomotives, railroad cars, and other means of transportation;
Minis- try of the Heavy	Minis- try of the Heavy	Motors and compressors, except those listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Equip- ment	Equip- ment	Industrial filters and filtering equipment;
Indus- try	Indus- try	Construction and roadbuilding machines and equipment, pumping sets for construction;
		Self-propelled cranes;
		Metal products;
		Machines for diecasting ferrous and nonferrous metals;
		Industrial air-conditioning installations;
		Equipment, implements, technological installations, and devices produced by units of the Ministry of Industrial Construction;
		General-purpose installations and equipment;
		Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;
		Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly;
		Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.

Importation

Main-line electric locomotives, streetcars, and related spare parts;
Freight, passenger, and special cars and related spare parts;
Equipment, machines, spare parts, devices, tools, and apparatus for construction and roadbuilding;
Self-propelled cranes;
Compressors and blowers, except those for furnace gas, coke gas, and oxygen and those for methane gas;
Motors, except those listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprise;
Industrial filters and filtering equipment;
Machines for diecasting ferrous and nonferrous metals;
Burners and hot-air generators, industrial air-conditioning plants, including for computer stations;
General-purpose equipment;
Spare parts for the first equipping for imported installations and implements;
Assembly lines for products in its object of activity;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

4.	Bucharest	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation	Exportation
	"Romenergo"	Electric power stations, complex power installations, and basic equipment for the power industry; Hydroelectric power sets and hydromechanical equipment;	
	Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry	Complex nuclear and power-generating installations and equipment for nuclear-electric power stations; Technological and supplementary implements and equipment specific to electric power stations and nuclear-electric power stations; Equipment for boilers and turbines, including boiler bottoms; Urban and industrial thermal and electric power stations, thermal power sets for industrial heating; Diesel power stations with powers above 850 kilowatts and component parts; Materials specific to the production of nuclear-electric implements and equipment; Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;	

Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly; Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.

Importation

Electric power stations, complex nuclear and power-generating equipment installations for nuclear-electric power stations;
Equipment, parts of installations for the power industry;
Technological and supplementary implements and equipment for nuclear-electric power stations;
Equipment for boilers and turbines, including boiler bottoms;
Materials specific to the production of nuclear-electric equipment, if they are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Thermal power sets for industrial and urban heating;
Specific spare parts and ones for the first equipping for imported installations and implements;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

5. Pitesti
"Auto-
Dacia"

Minis-
try of
Foreign
Trade

and In-
terna-
tional

Econo-
mic Co-
opera-
tion

Minis-
try of
the Ma-
chine

Build-
ing In-
dustry

Exportation

Automobiles, four-wheel-drive cars, special vehicles derived from them, CKD, SKD, engines, gearboxes, automotive chassis;
Installations and equipment for automotive maintenance and service;
Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, shops and factories, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;
Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly;
Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.

Importation

Automobiles, cars, and special vehicles derived from them;
Subassemblies, CKD, SKD, engines, parts for making specific products;
Spare parts for the first equipping for imported automobiles;

Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

6. Brasov "Auto-export-Import"	Minis-try of Foreign Trade and Interna-tional Econom-ic Co- opera-tion	Exportation
		Trucks, dump trucks, automotive trailers, and other trailers; Buses, trolley buses, utility vehicles; Special vehicles and others derived from trucks, utility vehicles, and buses; Motor vehicles for fire extinguishing; CKD, SKD, engines; Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, assembly lines, shops and factories, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;
	Minis-try of the Ma-chine Build-ing In-dustry	Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly; Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.
Importation		
<p>Trucks, dump trucks, automotive trailers, and other trailers; Buses, trolley buses, utility vehicles; Special vehicles and others derived from trucks, utility vehicles, and buses; Motor vehicles for fire extinguishing; Subassemblies, CKD, SKD, engines, parts for making specific products; Refrigerating and automotive air-conditioning equipment and firefighting equipment for outfitting special vehicles; Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its field of activity.</p>		
7. Brasov "Univer-sal-Tractor"	Minis-try of Foreign Trade and Interna-tional Econom-ic Co- semblies;	Exportation
		Agricultural and industrial tractors, tractors equipped with bulldozer-type blades, scarifiers, loaders, and other specific equipment; Agricultural machines, equipment, and tools, agricultural trailers; CKD, SKD, engines, equipment, assemblies, and subas-

operation	Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, shops and factories, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;
Minis- try of the Ma- chine Build- ing In- dustry	Asbestos-rubber material and metal asbestos; Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly; Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.

Importation

Agricultural and industrial tractors, tractors equipped with bulldozer-type blades, scarifiers, loaders, and other specific equipment;
Agricultural machines, equipment, and tools, agricultural trailers;
CKD, SKD, engines, equipment, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts for making specific products;
Asbestos-rubber material and metal asbestos;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

8. Bucharest "Tehno- import- Export"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econo- mic Co- opera- tion	Exportation
	Minis- try of the Ma- chine Build- ing In- dustry	Bearings, balls and rollers for bearings, bushings; Assembly parts and elements; Equipment, apparatus, implements, technological installations, materials, and special devices for facilities of nuclear and special interest; Technical assistance, evaluations, consulting for activities in the nuclear field; Studies, designs, engineering services abroad for facilities of nuclear and special interest; Apparatus for nuclear physics; Scientific research equipment, apparatus, materials; Equipment and materials needed for film production; Films and recordings on magnetic tape, other than those for cinematography, television, and radio; Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

Importation

Bearings, balls and rollers for bearings;
Manufacturing lines, assembly parts and elements;

Supplementary imports for exports of equipment, apparatus, implements, technological installations, materials, and special devices for facilities of nuclear and special interest;
Technological and supplementary equipment, specific spare parts for the units of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy;
Complex installations and equipment for research and applications in nuclear physics and techniques;
Apparatus for nuclear physics;
Photographic apparatus and materials, film of any sort, equipment, installations, and materials for film production, the movie network, and television;
Products, equipment, apparatus, and materials needed by scientific research units, including their rental;
Geophysical apparatus;
Printing materials, equipment, and installations;
Blank records and magnetic tape;
Films and recordings on magnetic tape, other than those for cinematography, radio, and television;
Apparatus for fault detection and gas analysis;
Equipment for protection from dust and noxious gases and for divers.

9. Bucharest	Minis- try of CNA, Na- tional Aeronau- tical Center	Exportation
		Airplanes, helicopters, gliders, and motor gliders; Conventional and jet engines for aviation; Assemblies, subassemblies, equipment, materials for airplanes, helicopters, and engines; Equipment for airports and means of ground service; Repairs; Cooperative actions in the aircraft-industry field; Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity; Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly.
	Minis- try of the Ma- chine Build- ing In- dustry	Importation
		Airplanes, helicopters, gliders; Conventional and jet engines for aviation; Equipment, apparatus for protection and control of air navigation; Equipment for airports and means of ground service for airplanes and helicopters; Flight simulators, test stands, aircraft instruments; Installations, equipment, sets, implements, and materials specific to aviation;

Repairs;
Materials specific to aviation that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Cooperative actions in the aircraft-industry field;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, service, assembly, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

10. Bucharest	Minis-	Exportation
"Masin-	try of	
export-	Foreign	Machine tools for working metal by cutting, subassem-
Import"	Trade	blies, parts, and accessories;
	and In-	Machine tools for working metal by deformation, sub-
	terna-	assemblies, parts, and accessories;
	tional	Machines for working metal by unconventional proce-
	Econom-	dures (electroerosion, ultrasonics, and others);
	ic Co-	Cutting tools and dies for pressing and forging, me-
	opera-	chanical and pneumatic handtools;
	tion	Complex installations, machines and equipment for
	Minis-	light industry, accessories and parts for them;
	try of	Metallic consumer goods, enameled vessels, toys, ac-
	the	cessories, various metallic products;
	Elec-	Machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare
	trical	parts, organization of service and technical assis-
	Engi-	tance, schooling, and other work and services proper
	neering	to its object of activity;
	Indus-	Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trade-
	try	marks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, tech-
		nology, and assembly;
		Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.

Importation

Machine tools for working metal by deformation, ac-
cessories and parts for them;
Machine tools for working metal by cutting, accesso-
ries and parts for them;
Machines for working metal by unconventional proce-
dures (electroerosion, ultrasonics, and others);
Subassemblies and parts for machine tools;
Cutting tools for machine tools, dies for pressing
and forging;
Mechanical and pneumatic hand tools;
Assembly lines for machine tools;
Technological equipment and installations for spin-
ning mills, for the garment, knitwear, leather-goods,
and footwear industry;
Equipment for preparation and weaving and technologi-
cal equipment and installations for the chemical fin-
ishing of cloth;

Technological equipment and installations for glassware, crockery, porcelain, window glass, and glass fibers;
Technological equipment and installations for the production of metal articles for home use, including enameling equipment;
Accessories for imported implements and equipment;
Parts and subassemblies for the domestic production of textile machines;
Lenses, patents, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other services proper to its object of activity.

11. Bucharest	Minis-	Exportation
"Elec-	try of	
tronum"	Foreign	Machines and equipment for computer technology;
	Trade	Active and passive electronic components, transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, thyristors, optoelectronics, electron tubes, resistors, capacitors, and specific semiproducts, quartz oscillators and filters, electron relays;
	and In-	Radio and television receivers, tape recorders, cassette players, closed-circuit television;
	terna-	Telephone exchanges and apparatus;
	tional	Wire- and wireless-telecommunications installations and equipment, components and spare parts for them;
	Econom-	Installations, systems, equipment, and elements for automation, signaling, protection;
	ic Co-	Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance,
	opera-	schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;
	tion	Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly;
	Minis-	Foreign general supplier for telephone exchanges, automation installations, and computer systems.
	try of	
	the	
	Elec-	
	trical	
	Engi-	
	neering	
	Indus-	
	try	

Importation

Manufacturing lines, specific machines, and spare parts for the electronics industry;
Computers and computer systems, expansions, subassemblies, specific components and spare parts, peripheral elements for computers, consumable material and wearing parts for computer technology;
Active and passive electronic components, diodes, integrated circuits, transistors, thyristors, electron tubes, resistors, capacitors, specific semiproducts;

Radio and television receivers, tape recorders, cassette players, closed-circuit television;
Equipment and installations for radio and television, tape recorders, control desks, cameras, and specific spare parts for them;
Quartz oscillators and filters, electron relays, logic circuits, numerical controls, display equipment for machine tools, and service for them;
Electronic and pneumatic automation elements in a unified system;
Wire- and wireless-telecommunications installations and equipment, components and spare parts for them;
Electroacoustic apparatus, except for medical use;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, service, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

12. Bucharest Minis-	try of	Exportation
"Electro-	Foreign	Assembly lines for products of the electrical-engineering industry;
export-	Trade	Power capacitors, power and distribution transformers, generating sets, electric motors;
Import"	and In-	High- and low-voltage electrical apparatus;
	terna-	Cables and electrical conductors, electrical insulating materials;
	tional	Elevators;
	Econom-	Accumulators, galvanic cells and batteries;
	ic Co-	Welding converters with electric and thermal motors
	opera-	and oxyacetylene welding apparatus;
	tion	Indoor and outdoor lighting fixtures, incandescent, fluorescent, and mercury- and sodium-vapor lamps;
	Minis-	Wiring materials (connectors, connecting clips, electrical couplings, switches, limits stops, automatic protective devices and fuses, 100-watt regulating and heating resistors, commutators), signaling lamps;
	of the	Electrical home appliances and electrotechnical products;
	Elec-	Electric handtools;
	trical	Checking counters;
	Engi-	Laboratory apparatus, medical instruments and apparatus;
	neering	Optical-mechanical apparatus (microscopes and optical devices);
	Indus-	Optical, technical, and laboratory glassware;
	try	Bicycles, motorbikes, motorcycles, parts, and subassemblies;
		Technical and electronic timepieces;
		Scientific research equipment, apparatus, materials;
		Apparatus and materials for use in teaching;

Balances and scales;
Measurement and control apparatus and instruments for mechanical quantities (length, temperature, pressure, flow, level) and electrical quantities;
Machine tools in its sector of activity, machine sets, processing lines, assembly lines, spare parts, organization of service and technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity;
Licenses, patents for Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, and assembly;
Foreign general supplier in its field of activity.

Importation

Assembly lines, equipment, specific machines, and spare parts for the electrical-engineering industry;
Electric motors, rotary electric machines;
Power capacitors, power and distribution transformers;
High- and low-voltage electrical apparatus;
Voltage regulators, thermal and electromagnetic relays, regulators for power factors, and specific spare parts for them;
Accumulators, galvanic cells and batteries;
Cables, conductors, equipment for the cable and electric-conductor industry, winding benches, carbon and graphite brushes for electric machines, insulators, electrical insulating materials;
Wiring materials (connectors, connecting clips, electrical couplings, switches, limit stops, automatic fuses, 100-watt regulating and heating resistors, commutators), signaling lamps;
Electric and oxyacetylene welding and cutting equipment and installations;
Lighting sources, specific semiproducts for producing them, and spare parts;
Incandescent, fluorescent, and mercury-, sodium-, and iodine-vapor lamps and other similar products;
Electrical home appliances;
Electric handtools;
Laboratory apparatus, medical apparatus and instruments;
Medical and industrial X-ray apparatus, including accessories and components for making the respective apparatus;
Optical, technical, and laboratory glassware;
Laboratory kilns and pumps;
Apparatus and instruments for physical and mechanical tests;

Machines and apparatus for balancing and recording vibrations;
Typewriters, copiers, and duplicators;
Optical-mechanical and photogrammetric apparatus;
Measurement and control apparatus for electrical quantities and regulation of industrial processes;
Measurement and control apparatus for mechanical quantities (length, temperature, pressure, flow, level);
Technical and electronic timepieces;
Bicycles, motorbikes, motorcycles, parts for them;
Balances and scales;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling, and other work and services proper to its object of activity.

13. Bucharest	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation	Exportation
		Ferrous and nonferrous pipes and rolled metal of all prototype dimensions and qualities; Ferroalloys, drawn rods, wire-drawn products, traction cables, welding electrodes, nails, and other metallurgical products; Aluminum, lead, zinc, bronze, and other nonferrous metals in blocks and processed products; Other products of ferrous and nonferrous metals, including special ferroalloys, tool, alloy, and stainless steel for various uses; The exchange of metallurgical products with the socialist countries.
	Ministry of the Metalurgical Industry	Importation
		Ferrous and nonferrous pipes and rolled metal of all prototype dimensions and qualities; Cast iron, ferroalloys, drawn rods, wire-drawn products, traction cables, welding electrodes, and other metallurgical products; Aluminum, lead, zinc, nickel, platinum, tin, copper, mercury, cobalt, cadmium, magnesium, metallic silicon, antimony, and other nonferrous metals, including processed ones; Sieves of ferrous and nonferrous metals; Other products of ferrous- and nonferrous metals, including special ferroalloys, tool steel, powders of metallic carbides, belts and blades for saws; The exchange of metallurgical products with the socialist countries.

14. Bucharest Minis- Exportation
"Chimica" try of
Foreign Chemical fertilizer;
Trade Medicines;
and In- Pharmaceutical products;
terna- Cosmetic products;
tional Dyes and intermediates;
Econom- Lacquers and paints;
ic Co- Detergents, soap;
opera- Acetic acid;
tion Pulp;
Paper;
Minis- Cardboard;
try of Paper and cardboard articles;
the Artificial threads and fibers;
Chemi- Special products;
cal In- Other products of the centrals for which export and
dustry import activities are performed.

Importation

Phosphorite;
Assortments of pulp, cardboard, and paper, auxiliary
products specific to the pulp and paper industry;
Medicines and medicinal products for human use;
Other raw materials for the centrals for which it
performs export and import activities.

15. Bucharest Minis- Exportation
"Danub- try of
iana" Foreign Soda ash;
Trade Caustic soda;
and In- Sodium bicarbonate;
terna- Chlorine and hydrochloric acid;
tional Polyvinyl chloride;
Econom- Sodium and potassium bichromate;
ic Co- Perchloroethylene;
opera- Carbon tetrachloride;
tion Plasticizers;
Potassium and barium carbonate;
Minis- Synthetic threads and fibers;
try of Epichlorohydrin;
the Butanol;
Chemi- Isobutanol;
cal In- Octanol;
dustry Synthetic rubber;
Carbon black;
Phenol;
Acetone;
Catalysts;
Polyethylene;

Polypropylene;
Polystyrene;
Alkylamines;
Phthalic and maleic anhydride;
Processed products of polyvinyl chloride;
Processed products of polyethylene (sacks, bags, pouches, sheets);
Mats, sheets, tubes, hoses, and gaskets of plastic;
Tires;
Technical articles of rubber;
Insecticides;
Other petrochemical and refinery products.

Importation

Natural rubber and synthetic rubber;
Auxiliary products for rubber processing, plastic, and synthetic thread;
Chromium and boron ore;
Other products for oil processing and petrochemistry;
Products in the enterprise's line for other branches.

16. Bucharest	Minis-	Exportation
"Romano- export"	try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Knitwear, socks, and other knitted products; Knitwear from the production of the Bucharest Garment Central; Cotton and cotton-type, wool and wool-type, flax, hemp, and silk textile fabrics; Bed clothes, house linen, and other products made from textile fabrics; Camping articles; Coverings and machine mats; Finished textile products for industrial uses; Knickknacks and trimmings; Textile fibers and threads of animal and vegetable origin and in a mixture; Flax and hemp tow, yarn, and wadding; Textile scraps; Products of flax and hemp scutch; Operations in recompense.
	Minis- try of Light Indus- try	

Importation

Textile fibers and threads of animal and vegetable origin;
Cotton and cotton-type, wool and wool-type, flax, hemp, and silk textile fabrics;
Materials for production specific to the textile sector, including dyes;

Interindustrial exchanges of raw materials, semiproducts, and finished products, processing in recompense proper to its object of activity.

17. Bucharest Minis- Exportation
"Confex" try of Foreign Textile articles from the production of the industrial centrals subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry;
Trade and In- Operations in recompense.
terna- tional
Econom- ic Co-
opera- tion

Minis- try of Light Indus- try

18. Bucharest Minis- Exportation
"Arpimex" try of Foreign Footwear with uppers of leather and substitutes for leather, rubber footwear;
Trade and In- Gloves, articles of morocco leather;
terna- Clothing of leather and fur;
tional Furs, skins;
Econom- Operations in recompense.
ic Co-
opera- tion

Minis- try of Light Indus- try

Importation

Raw materials, supplies, auxiliary materials, dyes, and chemicals for the industry of leather goods and footwear of leather, substitutes, rubber, and plastic;
Interindustrial exchanges of products proper to its object of activity.

19. Bucharest Minis- Exportation
"Tehno- try of forest- Foreign Finished products of wood (furniture, boats, articles for sports, and musical instruments of wood, doors and windows) and prefabricated houses;
Export," Trade and In- Accessories for the wood and furniture industry;
with the Radauti and Arad terna- The formation of joint production and marketing com-
agencies tional Econom- panies in the country and abroad, within its object
ic Co- of activity.
opera- tion

	Minis- try of Wood Indus- trial- ization and Con- struc- tion Mate- rials	Importation
20. Bucharest "Export- lemn," with an agency in Galati	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Lumber (pine, beech, oak), parquet, wooden contain- ers, chipboard, normal and corrosion-resistant fiber- board, plywood, blockboard, veneer, various products of wood (wood for pulp, pit charcoal, poles, posts), paper and cardboard, products of paper and cardboard; The formation of joint production and marketing com- panies in the country and abroad within its object of activity.
	Minis- try of Wood Indus- trial- ization and Con- struc- tion Mate- rials	Exportation
21. Bucharest "Vitro- cim- Forexim"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Wood for pulp.
	Minis- try of Wood Indus- trial- ization and Con- struc- tion Mate- rials	Importation
	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Exportation
	Minis- try of Wood Indus- trial- ization and Con- struc- tion Mate- rials	Cement, products of asbestos cement, plaster, gypsum stone, lime; Marble (blocks, sheets, granules and derivatives), basalt, granite; Quarry products; Sanitary articles of porcelain and cast iron (includ- ing enameled ones), sanitary fittings, bathtubs; Radiators, sanding shot; Ceramic tile and sandstone plates; Water-, sound-, and heat-insulating materials; Conduits of concrete, sandstone, and cast iron;

Minis- Prefabricated parts of concrete, reinforced concrete, try of and other construction materials;
Wood Matting, moquette, wallpaper, and synthetic fibers Indus- produced by the units of the Ministry of Wood Indus- trialization and Construction Materials;
trial- Factories for bricks and for pillars and prefabricat- and ed parts of concrete;
Con- Machine tools, equipment, spare parts, and accesso- struc- ries for the exploitation of wood and the wood, pulp, tion paper, and construction-materials industries from the Mate- production of the Ministry of Wood Industrialization rials and Construction Materials;
The formation of joint production and marketing com- panies in the country and abroad within its object of activity;
Foreign general supplier for the exportation of fac- tories, complex installations, supplementary techno- logical equipment, individual machines and equipment, parts of supplementary equipment, documentation, li- censes, designs, technical assistance and spare parts, service for actions of international economic cooperation contracted within the object of activity of the Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Con- struction Materials;
International economic cooperation in the field of activity of the Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Construction Materials and the Ministry of Silvi- culture.

Importation

Asbestos and products of asbestos, fireproof materi- als and equipment;
Cork and products of cork;
Other specific materials for construction that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Factories, complex installations, supplementary tech- nological equipment, individual machines and equip- ment, parts of supplementary equipment, documenta- tion, designs, technical assistance, and spare parts for forest operations and the wood, pulp, paper, and construction-materials industries;
Tools, cutters, devices and sieves, plastic, tools used in forest operations and the industrialization of wood, pulp, paper, and construction materials;
Licenses, studies, technical documentation, designs, know-how, technical assistance for factories, complex installations, supplementary technological equipment, and spare parts for the wood, pulp, paper, and con- struction-materials industries for the needs of the

domestic economy and in the capacity of foreign general supplier for the needs of the actions of international economic cooperation.

22. Bucharest	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Exportation
	Minis- try of Wood Indus- trial- ization and Con- struc- tion Mate- rials	Household articles of glass, fine ceramics, porcelain; Window glass, mirrors, bricks of glass.
23. Bucharest	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Exportation
	Minis- try of Agri- culture	Fresh field and hothouse vegetables, fresh orchard, garden, and forest fruit, early summer and fall potatoes, flowers, fresh mushrooms from cultivation and from spontaneous flora, nuts, medicinal plants, aromatic seeds; Fruit and vegetables preserved by cold, dehydrated fruit and vegetables, dried mushrooms, mushrooms in salt; Canned vegetables, fruit, and mushrooms, tomato catsup and juice, pulp, marc, and juices of orchard and forest fruit, concentrated juices, jam; Mineral water; Natural and special, decanted and bottled wines, cognac, vermouth, champagne, natural wine and fruit brandies, wine distillates, liqueurs, beer, starch, glucose, alcohol, concentrated grape juice, grapes; Animals, poultry, and biological material for reproduction and consanguineous lines of them; Biological material for the production of serums and vaccines for reproductive and zoological purposes;

International economic cooperation in the agricultural field in the country and abroad;
The formation of joint production and marketing companies within its object of activity in the country and abroad;
Equipment, installations, and related spare parts from the production of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Seeds and planting stock;
Medicines and medicinal products for veterinary use;
Organization of agricultural crops through a mutual exchange of technologies, equipment, seeds, and technical assistance;
Foreign general supplier for the exportation of studies, designs, licenses, technical documentation, know-how, technical assistance and for the organization of agricultural and agroindustrial units.

Importation

Animals, poultry, and biological material for reproduction and consanguineous lines of them;
Biological material for the production of serums and vaccines for reproductive and zoological purposes;
Seeds and planting stock;
Medicines and medicinal substances for veterinary use, biostimulants;
Licenses, studies, designs, technical documentation, know-how, technical assistance, installations, technological equipment, spare parts for the organization of agricultural and agroindustrial units, facilities for preindustrialization of agricultural products for domestic needs and in the capacity of foreign general supplier for actions of cooperation in the field of agriculture.

24.	Bucharest	Minis- try of "Prod- export"	Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Minis- try of	Exportation
					Animals (cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses), live poultry and chicks for meat; Meat and animal byproducts, canned and prepared meat, poultry meat, technical fats; Eggs and egg byproducts; Fish and preparations of fish, crabs, frogs, flour paste ware; Live and shot game; Agricultural byproducts from the production of the state agricultural units and the agricultural cooperatives for production and purchases from individual producers through the association of beekeepers;

the Sugar and sugar products;
 Food Tobacco, cigarettes;
 Indus- Dairy products and milk derivatives;
 try and Edible and technical vegetable oils;
 the International economic cooperation in the field of
 Pur- the food industry in the country and abroad;
 chase The formation of joint production and marketing com-
 of Ag- mpanies within its object of activity in the country
 ricul- and abroad;
 tural Foreign general supplier for exporting studies, de-
 Prod- signs, licenses, technical documentation, know-how,
 ucts technical assistance and for achieving complex facil-
 ities in the field of the food industry.

Importation

Animals for butchering, meat, live and butchered
 poultry, eggs and fertilized eggs, fish;
 Sugar, molasses, edible oils;
 Tobacco, cigarette filters, and filter materials;
 Dairy products and milk derivatives;
 Other products from the agricultural and food sector;
 Fishing gear related to industrial fishing;
 Licenses, studies, designs, technical documentation,
 know-how, technical assistance for factories, complex
 installations, supplementary technological equipment
 and spare parts for the achievement of facilities and
 in the capacity of foreign general supplier for the
 activity of cooperation in the food-industry field.

25. Bucharest Minis- Exportation

"Icecoop- try of
 "Ilexim" Foreign Trade and Interna- Products of the artisan cooperative system, the coop-
 tional Econom- erative system for production, purchases, and sale of
 ic Co- goods, the county people's councils, and the units of
 opera- small-scale industry in other branches;
 tion Furniture and articles of wood;
 Central Metal and chemical articles;
 Union Fabrics, sewing, garments, and handcrafted garments;
 of Footwear, articles of morocco leather;
 Artisan Fur trade, furriery;
 Cooper- Various braids;
 atives Ceramics;
 Objects of silver;
 Handcrafted articles;
 Articles of metal and glass;
 Knotted and woven rugs (handmade);
 Articles for home and household use;
 Articles for interior decorations of wood, metal,
 glass, plaster of paris, ceramics, and textiles;
 Tools and implements for home use and gardening;

Small articles of rubber and plastic, articles cast or processed from metal or scrap metal;
Remnants and articles of remnants and textile scraps, articles for the newborn, work clothes;
Peat, reeds;
Chemicals for household use, ultramarine, alum;
School articles for travel, camping, sports, and the beach;
Wind and percussion instruments;
Powdered corncob, wheat and corn germ, agricultural and food products that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Quarry and construction materials that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Operations in recompense and services in valuta in its field of activity.

Importation

Products needed for the artisan cooperative system, the cooperative system for production, purchases, and sale of goods, and the county people's councils that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Products and materials needed for the artisan cooperative system, the cooperative system for production, purchases, and sale of goods, and the county people's councils, in compensation for products in its object of activity.

26.	Bucharest "Petrol-export- Import"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and Interna- tional Economic Co- opera- tion	The importation of oil for the purpose of processing it in the country and marketing the resulting petroleum and petrochemical products for exportation, and any other operations with petroleum and petrochemical products from which a valuta contribution is gotten; The importation and exportation of crude oil and petroleum and petrochemical products, aromatic hydrocarbons, olefins, fractions for chemicalization, mineral and silicon oils, grease, additives, bitumen, petroleum and acicular coke, tetraethyl lead, heat-carrying agents, diluents, dipping agents, corrosion inhibitors, ethyl mercaptan, and sulfonic acids.
27.	Bucharest "Mineral- import- Export"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and Interna-	<h4>Exportation</h4> <p>Carbon materials and scraps of them, carbonic blocks; Graphite electrodes, electrode paste; Pyrite; Manganese ore, power coal, coal briquettes.</p>

			Importation
			Iron ore, manganese ore, coking coal, power coal, coke, anthracite, rutile;
			Fire clay, all assortments of fireproof materials; Electrocorundum, abrasives, calcium and aluminum fluoride;
			Bauxite, calcined alumina, potassium and fluorine salts, pyrite;
			Carbonic, cathodic, and anodic blocks;
			Graphite electrodes, products of graphite (except brushes for electric motors), coal resin, cryolite, putty, and other mineral products needed for the metallurgical industry;
			Mica.
28.	Bucharest "Agro- export"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Exportation
			Cereals, oilseeds, leguminous plants, technical plants, flour, protein flour;
			Exclusive exchanges of cereals and fodder cereals.
			Importation
			Cereals, oilseeds, leguminous plants, technical plants, flour, protein flour;
			Exclusive exchanges of cereals and fodder cereals.
29.	Bucharest "Mercur"	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	The exchange of consumer goods from the supply of goods meant for the domestic market with organizations and firms abroad;
			The exchange of goods of the Central Union of Cooperatives for Production, Purchases, and Sale of Goods with firms and cooperative organizations in other countries;
			The exchange of goods of the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives with firms and cooperative organizations in other countries;
			The homogeneous exchange of business equipment and furniture for units in the domestic trade network;
			Importation of consumer goods for the socialist trade in food products, textiles, footwear, and garments;
			Importation of detergent and insecticide for home use;
			Importation of bicycle tires and tubes;
			Importation of scythes and woodworking tools for home and household use;
			Importation of metal knickknacks, buttons, Gablonz jewelry, enameled vessels, household articles of glass, porcelain, crockery, crystal, flatware, ordinary timepieces, Petromax lamps and chandeliers,

hardware, guns for hunting and sport, precious stones, beads, figurines, Christmas-tree ornaments; Importation of record players and spare parts, sporting and swimming articles, toys, school and office supplies, musical articles, articles for smokers, razor blades; Importation of means of recreation with related spare parts and of products specific to sale through restaurants in the domestic-trade and tourism network.

30. Bucharest "Dunarea" Minis- try of Foreign Trade and Interna- tional Economic Co- operation

Export operations: highly technical equipment and machines, chemical products, metallurgical products, construction materials, products of light industry, etc.; Import operations; Operations with exchange goods; Participation in actions of international economic cooperation; Compensation, financial, and switch operations; Services for foreign partners with payment in valuta. Other foreign trade operations.

31. Bucharest "Terra" Minis- try of Foreign Trade and Interna- tional Economic Co- operation

Export-import, compensation, financial, and switch operations, other foreign trade operations; Operations of exportation in countertrade; Operations of cooperation and collaboration, including with joint companies; Sales of goods and services with payment in valuta for joint companies, public organizations, and physical persons, on the basis of agreements concluded with them; Commercial operations established by the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, including departmental exports and imports; Sales of dwellings, repairs, outfitting, and other work with payment in valuta; Middleman operations, on a commission basis; Importation of goods needed for supplying the stores and other sales units with payment in valuta; Sales of customs tickets.

32. Bucharest "Rom- consult" Romanian Consult- ing In- stitute Minis- try of Foreign Trade and Interna- tional

The making of studies and designs of any kind; The supervision of the making of the designs for any categories and kinds of work; Technical assistance and management in production processes and startups of industrial and economic units for foreign customers and suppliers; Assistance by consulting experts;

Economic Co-operation

The preparation of documentation for bidding and assistance on the bidding organized by foreign and domestic users;

The employment of Romanian specialists abroad for performing technical, scientific, teaching, health, legal, economic, cultural, artistic, sports, and other activities;

The training and specialization of personnel;

Various evaluations, laboratory research and tests;

Exportation of patented and unpatented procedures and technologies in the technical and economic fields;

Importation of apparatus specific to the activity of consulting and technical assistance along the line of consulting.

33. Bucharest Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

International shipments and reshipments for exports and imports of goods in railroad, road, air, postal, and combined traffic;

Containerized shipments and transportation and activities connected with them;

The procurement and organization of the transit of goods through the Socialist Republic of Romania, the preparation of the documentation, the performance of the operations, and the supervision of the transit;

Transportation, handling, storage, and warehousing, the formation of shipments of groups of export, import, and transit goods for exhibits at international fairs and expositions in the country and abroad and for property belong to embassies and consular offices, cultural, sports, political, and mass organizations, and Romanian and foreign physical persons;

The replenishment of ice for freight cars with perishable goods at the border points where its own ice-houses operate and the organization of replenishment on foreign runs;

The fulfillment of customs-clearance formalities for export, import, and transit goods and for property belonging to institutions, cultural, sports, political, and mass organizations, and embassies and consular offices, at all customhouses and customs points on the border and in the country.

34. Bucharest Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Exclusive charterings of Romanian and foreign ships for maritime and river transportation on the accounts of foreign trade units, except that done by the Sulina Free Port Administration for its exports and imports;

Exclusive charterings of maritime and river tonnage for transportation on foreign accounts;

stanta, Galati, Tulcea, Giurgiu, and Orsova	Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Maritime and river transportation with ships under its own administration on Romanian and foreign accounts; Ship bookings in foreign ports and Romanian maritime and river ports (excluding the Sulina free port); Brokerage operations on Romanian and foreign accounts; Supplies for ships, sales of goods, and services with payment in lei for Romanian ships and in valuta for foreign ships in Romanian maritime and river ports (excluding the Sulina free port); Transshipments, handling, transit of goods through foreign ports on Romanian and foreign accounts.
35. Sulina Free Port Admin- istra- tion	Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Handling, storage, sorting, conditioning, packaging, manufacture, processing, marking, display, testing, sales and purchase, evaluation and repair of ships, financial and banking operations, and other operations specific to the free ports and zones; Port services and international shipments of goods, the booking and provisioning of Romanian and foreign ships and crews, and other specific services; Charterings for transporting goods that it markets; Cooperation in the performance of work and services for foreign economic organizations and firms; The performance and coordination of investment actions, the giving of advice on the formation of joint companies, and other forms of cooperation with foreign partners in the Sulina free port.

II. Ministry of National Defense

Name of Export- Import Department	Subordination of Export-Import Department	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products
1. Bucharest "Romtehnica," Export-Import Department	Directorate of Foreign Trade	Specific importation and exportation.

Appendix 2

Ministry of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subor- dina- tion of Enter- prise	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products
1. Bucharest "Rom-	Minis- try of	Bidding and contracting for and execution abroad of work of drilling and putting into production wells,

petrol-	Mines,	construction of installations and main pipelines for
Geomin"	Petro-	carrying, storing, and distributing petroleum products
Enter-	leum,	and natural gas, and other construction-assembly work
prise for	and Ge-	in the petroleum and gas extractive-industry;
Economic	ology	The doing of technological research, designs, studies,
Coopera-		evaluations, engineering services, and technical as-
tion With	Minis-	sistance in the petroleum and gas extractive field;
Foreign	try of	Participation in actions of cooperation with foreign
Countries	Foreign	partners for hydrocarbon exploration, exploitation;
in the	Trade	Participation in production activities through actions
Field of	and In-	of cooperation with foreign partners in the field of
Petro-	terna-	petroleum and gas;
leum,	tional	The transit of crude oil and gas over the territory of
Gas, the	Econom-	the Socialist Republic of Romania;
Mining	ic Co-	The exportation and importation of natural gas;
Industry,	opera-	The execution abroad of geological prospecting and ex-
and Geol-	tion	ploration for useful mineral substances;
ogy		The execution abroad of exploratory drilling and of
		work of mine and dressing-plant construction and other
		construction-assembly work in the mining industry;
		The doing of technological research, designs, studies,
		evaluations, engineering services, and technical as-
		sistance in the mining and geological fields for solid
		useful mineral substances;
		Participation in actions of cooperation with foreign
		partners for prospecting for and exploiting solid use-
		ful mineral substances;
		Production activities abroad and in the country
		through participation in actions of cooperation with
		foreign partners in the fields of mining and copper,
		lead, and zinc metallurgy;
		Exportation of complex installations and equipment for
		mining operations, plants for dressing solid useful
		mineral substances and processing mineral products,
		within the contracted actions of cooperation;
		The execution abroad of geological and hydrogeological
		drilling;
		Leasing operations within its object of activity;
		Imports, under the conditions of the law, needed for
		sites and facilities abroad;
		Imports of technology, designs, and technical assis-
		tance for petroleum work on offshore platforms in the
		country and abroad;
		Exportation and importation of concentrates of nonfer-
		rous ores;
		Exportation of salt, mine flowers, chalk, talc, diato-
		mite, feldspar, and other nonmetalliferous products;

Importation of kaolin and graphite;
 Foreign general supplier for complex exports in its object of activity.

Appendix 3

Ministry of Electric Power

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subor- dina- tion of Enter- prise	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products
1. Bucharest "Rom- electro"	Minis- try of Elec- tric Power Minis- try of Foreign Trade and In- terna- tional Econom- ic Co- opera- tion	Exportation High-, medium-, and low-voltage electrical lines, transformer stations and posts, poles and brackets for high-, medium-, and low-voltage lines; The doing of construction and assembly work abroad for thermo- and hydroelectric power stations, dams, and hydrotechnical facilities; Cooling towers, smokestacks; Apparatus, equipment, and parts specific to the power sector for construction-assembly and exploitation; Auxiliary installations for electric power stations (circuits for steam, water, air, and flue gases), including related materials; The exportation and transit of electric power; Licenses, studies, designs, engineering, technical assistance, evaluations for the power sector; Foreign general supplier for the construction-assembly work that it does abroad.

Importation

Complex electric power installations and equipment;
 Technological and supplementary implements and equipment, spare parts specific to the power sector that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
 Equipment, apparatus, materials, spare parts specific to the work of capital repairs on power-generating sets;
 Equipment, apparatus, and materials for doing construction and assembly work abroad;
 Electric power.

Appendix 4

Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subor- dina- tion of Enter- prise	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Work, Services, and Products
1. Bucharest "Con- trans- imex"	Minis- try of Trans- porta- tion and Tele- commu- nica- tions-- Bucha- rest General Con- trac- tor- Central for Rail- road Con- struc- tion	<p>Exportation</p> <p>Foreign general supplier, foreign general contractor, or specialized foreign contractor for work of construction of railroads, roads, bridges, tunnels, airports, navigable channels, ports, and telecommunications;</p> <p>Studies, designs, documentation, licenses, technical assistance, services, evaluations, and schooling in the field of transportation and telecommunications;</p> <p>Track apparatus, mechanization, automation, and signaling installations in the field of transportation;</p> <p>Containers, box pallets, spare parts, and other products made in the units of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;</p> <p>Technological lines for the production of crushed stone, chippings, concrete sleepers, and others in the province of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.</p>
		<p>Importation</p> <p>Complex installations, equipment for investments for facilities for the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, including licenses, documentation, and technical assistance;</p> <p>Machines, installations, and equipment specific to the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, railroads, and ships, equipment for signaling and traffic safety, the maintenance and repair of means and equipment for transportation and electrification of railroads that are not listed in the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises, portal and semiportal cranes, floating cranes, and railroad cranes;</p> <p>Ship repairs;</p> <p>Garage equipment;</p> <p>Machines and equipment for posts and telecommunications that do not enter into the object of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;</p> <p>Spare parts for the maintenance and repair of means of railroad, ship, and automotive transportation and</p>

installations for posts and telecommunications, except
spare parts for automobiles of domestic make;
Coal creosote;
Equipment and materials needed for doing construction-
assembly work abroad.

2.	Export- Import Depart- ment	Bucha- rest "Rom- pres- filat- elia"	Exportation Stamps and other philatelic goods; Press and periodical publications. Importation Stamps and other philatelic goods; Press and periodical publications.
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Appendix 5

Ministry of Industrial Construction, Department for Construction Abroad

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subordina- tion of Enterprise	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products, Work, and Services
1. Bucharest Arcom, Romanian Enter- prise for Construc- tion- Assembly	Ministry of Industrial Construction-- Department for Construction Abroad Ministry of Foreign Trade and Interna- tional Econom- ic Cooperation	Exportation Industrial, housing, sociocultural, and municip- al construction-assembly work; Foreign general supplier, foreign general con- tractor, or specialized foreign contractor for industrial, housing, sociocultural, and municip- al construction-assembly work; Specialized technical assistance. Importation Purchases, under the conditions of the law, needed for sites abroad.
2. Bucharest Arcif, Romanian Construc- tion En- terprise for Land Improve- ment Abroad	Ministry of Industrial Construction-- Department for Construction Abroad Ministry of Foreign Trade and Interna-	Exportation Land improvement work, water-well drilling, water-supply feeders and installations, water- course regulation, water-treatment installa- tions, other agricultural and zootechnical work; Foreign general supplier, foreign general con- tractor, or specialized foreign contractor for work in its line of activity;

tional Economic Specialized technical assistance.
ic Cooperation

Importation

Purchases, under the conditions of the law, needed for sites abroad.

3. Bucharest "Rom- Industrial project" Center for Studies and Design for Con- struction Abroad	Ministry of Construction-- Department for Construction Abroad	Exportation
	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Interna- tional Econo- mic Cooperation	Studies, designs, technical assistance, other engineering services done within its own activity, including with subdesigners, in the field of the work of industrial, housing, sociocultural, and municipal construction, agricultural and zootechnical construction, and land improvement.

Appendix 6

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subor- dina- tion of Enter- prise	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of of Services
1. Bucharest "Romcon- trol" Orga- ganiza- tion for Control of Goods, with ter- ritorial check- points	Chamber of Com- merce and In- dustry of the Social- ist Re- public of Romania	Quality and quantity control of goods for exportation and importation in the country or abroad, on the commission of foreign partners; Quality and quantity control of goods transited over the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the commission of foreign partners; Quality and quantity control of goods that are the object of activity of the sales and purchase contracts between foreign firms, on their commission; Quality and quantity control of goods for exportation and importation in the country or abroad, at the request of Romanian foreign trade enterprises; Laboratory analyses and technical evaluations at the request of foreign partners or of Romanian foreign trade enterprise; Operations of tallying and assistance in the loading and unloading of foreign ships; Verification of the conditions for storage and preservation of goods and other services specific to the activity of quality and quantity control of goods for exportation and importation or in transit.

Note: The activities mentioned in the appendix are performed with payment in valuta.

2. Bucharest Chamber of Commerce and setup of national and international economic fairs and expositions in the country and abroad; The doing of foreign commercial advertising and propaganda for the foreign trade enterprises; The publishing and distribution abroad of materials for general economic propaganda and advertising for products; The doing of advertising for foreign firms.

Enter-
prise for
Fairs,
Exposi-
tions,
and Pub-
licity
for For-
eign
Trade

Chamber of
Commerce and
Industry of
Romania

Appendix 6a

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania

The activities for which the "Romcontrol" Organization for Control of Goods can perform services with payment in lei, on a contractual basis, at the request of Romanian foreign trade enterprises:

1. The performance of services of quality and quantity control of crude-oil imports achieved by the "Petrolexport-Import" Foreign Trade Enterprise for the activity of processing;
2. Tallying operations on Romanian vessels;
3. The performance of services of quality and quantity control for the operations of exchange of consumer goods between the "Mercur" Foreign Trade Enterprise and other firms or organizations in nonsocialist countries.

Note: The percentage of the volume of services with payment in lei cannot exceed 10 percent of the total annual volume of activity of the "Romcontrol" Organization for Control of Goods.

Appendix 7

Ministry of Tourism

Name and Headquar- ters of Enter- prise	Subor- dina- tion of Enter- prise	Object of Activity
1. Bucharest "Carpati"	Minis- try of	The concluding and execution of foreign contracts for bringing foreign tourists to the Socialist Republic of

ONT [National Office of Tourism] Enterprise for International Tourism and Touristic Publicity, with: the Bucharest Agency for International Touristic Services; the Bucharest Agency for Excursions With Romanian Tourists Abroad; the Bucharest Agency for Touristic Publicity	Tourism Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation	<p>Romania for: vacations, balneomedical treatments, organized tours, various sports activities, international congresses and events, trips to relatives, and other tourist services on request, tourist services for foreign motorists, the performance of actions on the basis of credit cards, specialized excursions; The providing of tourist services in the country and abroad with payment in valuta, at the request of foreign tourists and physical and juridical persons of other countries temporarily present in the Socialist Republic of Romania;</p> <p>The doing of currency exchange and the performance of services on the basis of traveler's checks in the municipality of Bucharest;</p> <p>The coordination of the activity of its own or joint tourism companies with a commercial character, organized in accordance with the law;</p> <p>The conclusion of foreign contracts for organized tours with Romanian citizens abroad, individually, in a group, or with motorists;</p> <p>The selling of contractual and noncontractual foreign excursions to the population;</p> <p>The organization and doing of foreign commercial advertising and publicity for the tourism units in collaboration with publicity agencies, newspapers, magazines, movie houses, radio and television stations, enterprises for fairs and expositions, advertising firms, etc. abroad;</p> <p>The performance of publicity actions (advertisements in the press, exhibitions, etc.) for foreign firms, in publications and suitable spaces in resorts, localities, and hotel and treatment units in the country;</p> <p>The achievement and organization of exhibitions and other means of visual advertising and events with a character of touristic promotion abroad (gastronomic events, folkloric events, etc.);</p> <p>The preparation, printing, distribution, and utilization of the materials for touristic publicity and propaganda in the country and abroad that do not fit into the notion of books;</p> <p>The achievement, distribution, and utilization of films and photographic material with a touristic character in the country and abroad.</p>
2. Bucharest "Conturist" Foreign	Ministry of Tourism	<p>The supplying and selling of Romanian goods for convertible valuta;</p> <p>The utilization, through selling for convertible valuta, of foreign goods coming from confiscation and</p>

Trade Enterprise	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation	abandonment in customs and of the following goods that are not produced in the country: coffee, citrus fruit, peanuts, cocoa, color film; The selling, for convertible valuta, of Romanian and imported goods for the members of diplomatic and commercial representations in the Socialist Republic of Romania.
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Appendix 8

Romanian Radio and Television

Name of Export-Import Department and Headquarters	Subordination of Export-Import Department	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products
1. Bucharest Export-Import Department	Bucharest Directorate for the Plan, Organization, Development, and Control	Exportation Films and recordings on magnetic tape for television. Importation Films and recordings on magnetic tape for television; Exchanges of television films.

Appendix 9

Central Union of Cooperatives for Production, Purchases, and Sale of Goods

Name of Export-Import Department and Headquarters	Subordination of Export-Import Department	Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products
1. Bucharest "Eximcoop," Export-Import Department	Bucharest Central for Contracting, Purchases, and Production of Food	Exportation Edible egg mix, powdered eggs, and industrial egg paste; Hairdresser's hair and feathers; Snails, frogs, and frog legs; Pigeons, rabbits; Honey and beeswax; Essential oils, sorghum seeds, and pumpkinseeds.

Appendix 10

Council for Socialist Culture and Education

<u>Name and Headquarters of Unit</u>	<u>Subordination of Unit</u>	<u>Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Products</u>
1. Bucharest "Artexim" Foreign Trade Unit for Cultural Assets	Direc-torate for Eco-nomics and Na-tional Cultural Heritage	Exportation Books and objects of art; Printed matter in recompense, recorded magnetic tapes and records; Films and recordings on magnetic tape for cinematography.
		Importation Books and objects of art; Recorded magnetic tapes and records; Films and recordings on magnetic tape for cinematography, feature films for television.

Appendix 11

"Carpati" Central Economic Office

<u>Name and Headquarters of Enterprise</u>	<u>Subordination of Enterprise</u>	<u>Object of Activity</u>
1. Bucharest "Carpati" Foreign Trade Enterprise	"Carpati" Central Economic Office	The performance of operations of exportation, international economic cooperation; Commercial operations for a valuta contribution; Other foreign trade activities.

Appendix 12

Ministry of the Food Industry and the Purchase of Agricultural Products

<u>Name of Export-Import Department and Headquarters</u>	<u>Subordination of Export-Import Department</u>	<u>Object of Activity According to Main Groups of Work, Services, and Products</u>
1. Bucharest Department for International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade	Central for Fishing and Fish Industrialization	It performs operations of international economic cooperation and foreign trade regarding ocean fishing, the booking of ships, and chartering operations.